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# ***Daily Report***

# **Latin America**

FBIS-LAT-92-012  
Friday  
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# Daily Report

## Latin America

FBIS-LAT-92-012

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17 January 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Cuba

### Special Program on Capture of 'Infiltrators'

FL1601204392 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0130 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Special program entitled "In Fraganti"—recorded]

[Text] [Narrator] On 14 October 1990, two individuals from U. S. territory infiltrated the area of Santa Cruz del Norte, Havana Province. They were members of the Cuban Liberation Army counterrevolutionary organization and were trying to carry out subversive actions including counterrevolutionary propaganda and agitation. Weapons and printed propaganda, as well as their boat, were seized. On 18 September 1991, [words indistinct] to the country from the United States two more citizens of Cuban origin linked to counterrevolutionary organizations. They were trying to form counterrevolutionary groups to carry out subversive operations.

Both these infiltrations are merely examples of the enemy's attempts to encourage terrorism in our territory, to make these activities appear as though they are carried out by domestic counterrevolutionary forces so as to further worsen the socioeconomic limitations of the populace under the current circumstances. Given these acts and their unquestionable nature of violating and threatening the revolution, the leadership of the Communist Party of Cuba ordered an increase in vigilance [words indistinct] organized under the Unified Vigilance and Protection System.

These measures thwarted another attempt perpetrated on the night of 29 December 1991. Once more, that showed the delirious increase in counterrevolutionary actions, based in U.S. territory, aimed at subverting internal order in our country. Three individuals were captured at 2250 that day. They illegally entered the country from the United States on board a boat that landed at Lusenanda del Jucaro, Cardenas Municipality, Matanzas Province. They identified themselves as members of the L Comand counterrevolutionary organization. Various weapons for carrying out terrorist and propaganda operations were seized from them. The boat, a raft with an outboard motor capable of carrying six people, has registration number 4771 FR and license number 42692J485.

The following are the people arrested: Eduardo Diaz Betancourt, born on 5 September 1953 in Cardenas, Matanzas; son of Eduardo and Nilda; married; educational level, 2d year of engineering. He was tried on several occasions for different common crimes between 1968 and 1989. He illegally left this country on 15 April 1991. He was the leader of the team of infiltrators. He said he lives at 2916 North West 91st St., Miami, United States.

Daniel Candelario Santovenia Fernandez, born on 2 February 1955 in Cardenas, Matanzas; son of [words indistinct], single; educational level, 9th grade. He left this

country on 6 September 1969. He stated that he lives at 11810 South West 181st Terrace, Miami, United States.

Pedro de la Caridad Alvarez Pedroso, born on 8 September 1965 in Havana, son of Pedro and Marie Antonia; single; educational level, 9th grade. He left this country on 25 October 1971. He said he lives at 160 North West 16th Court, Miami, United States.

[Unidentified speaker] How did you first join this counterrevolutionary organization?

[Santovenia] Well, it was from talking with some friends. We were talking and I expressed my desire to participate in the camps, and I went. They took me there.

[Diaz] I joined these organizations through Reinaldo Dominguez Diaz after having contacted him in Miami. I joined these organizations through him, and that was when I began to participate in these counterrevolutionary organizations.

The purpose of these organizations is basically to create a program to carry out various operations inside Cuba. This is why I participated in several meetings in exile with the heads of different organizations such as L [Liberation] Comand, DIN [Nationalist Insurrectionist Directorate], MIN, [expansion unknown] Alpha-66. What was sought was to take several infiltration teams into Cuba, create a problem inside Cuba, and make it seem that these problems were purely among Cubans, that these were problems and conflicts that had arisen inside Cuba. To achieve that, we implemented measures, we planned various things, such as buying weapons. They were all from the socialist bloc, such as the AK. In case any of the infiltrators was taken prisoner, he would not be caught with a U.S.-made weapon but with a weapon from the socialist bloc. This also facilitated... [rephrases] We also had ammunition, because you could find ammunition for those weapons here inside Cuba. This is in regard to the weapons. The explosives were homemade, which would help a little more to make this seem a problem that had arisen inside Cuba. It would separate the U.S. Government a little more from this so that the U.S. Government would not be seen to be involved in these conflicts.

[Santovenia] They did not tell us to do this, but they did not tell us not to do it either. We carried guns and were trained like anyone else in military training camps. There was a lot of publicity about the camps where we were training. It was shown on television, radio, and newspapers.

[Diaz] A number of activities were done, and we all said that the U.S. Government was turning a blind eye. But that is a lie; we knew that they have to be aware of everything that is being done inside their territory, because you can see if there is a training camp. It is a training camp that is not hidden or up in the mountains or hidden from anyone. It was a training camp featured on a television program. It was shown on television.

[Santovenia] There are several camps there where military training is being conducted. I learned to use the GAL, AKM, R-15, and they taught us to make explosives at home.

[Diaz] Our meeting place was at Rey's house at 148th Place and 71st Street in Kendall, Miami. The three of us, along with Felipe, left from there for Marathon Key on Felipe's van. We went directly to Marathon Key, to Panchito's house.

[Santovenia] That night, when the large boat left us on the small raft 19 miles from the coast of Varadero at about 0100, we headed south. We did not have any problems. We reached Faro Piedra and it was already daylight. Then we hid on that key and hid the raft until it was night again when we would take off for the coast of Cuba.

[Narrator] On the night of 28 December, they left Marathon Key on a lobster boat in the company of three people. They went to a point near the Cuban coast, where they continued their trip on the raft. They arrived at Cayo Machos on 29 December. They waited there until night fell and then resumed their trip until they reached the place where they were captured as they landed. It is known that on 28 December, the presence of U.S. naval and air assets was reported along the route followed by these infiltrators.

[Diaz] The mission was first to support ourselves on the groups that already exist inside Cuba. We were going to seek support from the groups that say they have formed for peaceful purposes. We were going to split up in order to do that. Daniel was going to go to Cardenas and Pedro to Havana. The first activities to be done would be propaganda, such as painting walls, to let it be seen that the L Comand, the April 19 movement were working and were inside Cuba. We planned to play some cassettes we brought on the radio, on Radio Progreso and Radio Reloj. We were going to set off some bombs at dance halls and theaters; that is, preferably places where there were crowds, in order to create panic and make people feel that it was true that we were working and that there was a conflict inside Cuba, right?

These were things that naturally, with the weight of the operations, were going to cause devastation. They would probably cause a great disaster among the populace, because there would be great panic. We knew this. Then in a second stage, the operations were going to be targeted at the economic places, such as the Richabala of Cardenas, the paper factory, and a whole group of other economic centers. We talked about the Havana electric plant, and in short, several important economic centers, in order to devastate the regime economically. The consequences for the people were going to be serious, because you can imagine a bomb in a full movie theater, when it goes off, the sound alone, the panic is immense, everyone runs, people push each other. It was not going to be easy. It is something that—I do not know—we see in a movie, right? We knew that this was going to be a big thing, that the consequences would be great, that the

greatest consequences of this at the beginning would fall on the people. They were the ones who were going to suffer the greatest consequences.

[Narrator] When they were captured, 41 plastic pipe incendiary devices, four grenades containing irritating chemicals, one red smoke grenade, one AKM rifle, one 9 mm Luger submachine gun, two pistols, ammunition for all the weapons they carried, nine cassettes with counterrevolutionary speeches, and other equipment and personal belongings were seized from them, including a notebook with addresses and telephone numbers of people inside Cuba, which implicate more than a dozen leaders and members of the small counterrevolutionary groups who were to support their activities.

[Unidentified speaker] Well, so where did they tell you to place these explosives?

[Alvarez] In movie theaters, bathrooms, places where there were a lot of people.

[Unidentified speaker] What for?

[Alvarez] To cause a disturbance, to make them know we were here, because they told us that when the people saw that we were here they would join us. As soon as they knew we were here, the people would join us.

[Unidentified speaker] What weapons did you bring along with you?

[Alvarez] An AK and a 45.

[Diaz] Regarding the current situation in Cuba, these organizations really project themselves as belonging to two groups. We could say that when you analyze this you will see that these two groups do not exist. In fact, they all end up being the same, because in fact all of them are pursuing the same thing: to overthrow the regime, right? So there is no other plan, even though some say they favor dialogue, and others favor the armed struggle. But really they are all pursuing the same thing.

There are a lot of conflicts. Right now there are a lot of conflicts. Rather, I should not say right now; I think conflicts between the leaders of the movements in exile have been going on for years. They will last for years, because during the time I was with them and from the conversations I heard, I saw that there were a lot of changes, a lot of disputes, a lot of mistrust among them, first because of problems of ranking, second because of economic problems. Why? Because there has almost always been embezzlement in the financial part. Every time there is a treasurer they lose 30,000 pesos or 60,000 pesos, and it is always like that. The problems arise about whether the money was used for something, whether it was used or not, or whether weapons were bought but lost in a lake. So in fact, they had all these problems. They basically have economic and leadership problems.

I came with the idea that when I entered Cuba I would not have any problems, and that I could get around Cuba without any problem. It turned out just the opposite. I

reached Cuba, and as soon as I set foot on shore I was taken prisoner. This means that there is vigilance.

[Santovenia] We came to distribute subversive propaganda. We brought explosives to carry out different kinds of sabotage.

[Unidentified speaker] Were you given any restrictions about placing these explosives in places where there were children?

[Santovenia] No. No, there were no restrictions.

[Unidentified prosecutor] What support did you think you would have in Cuba to establish the other two defendants?

[Diaz] Well, first we were going to have a contact in Cardenas, connected with the 19 April Movement. According to the ideas we had, this is also a pacifist movement, one of those that is called pacifist.

[Unidentified prosecutor] They told you to contact pacifist elements?

[Diaz] Well, they were movements which had been created for those purposes, but our contact with them was to be with the people we were to contact in Cardenas and Havana when....

[Unidentified prosecutor, interrupting] Did they mention any of those people whom you were to contact specifically in Havana?

[Diaz] Yes, they mentioned two addresses in Havana which Felipe put in the notebook, and if there was any problem we were to contact Arcos Bergnes and....

[Unidentified prosecutor, interrupting] Here, do you recognize this notebook?

[Diaz] Yes, that is my notebook.

[Unidentified prosecutor] Is it yours?

[Diaz] Yes.

[Unidentified prosecutor] I would like you to read these addresses written here.

[Unidentified speaker] Give the defendant the notebook.

[Unidentified prosecutor] There. What does it say?

[Diaz] Jesus Yanes Pelletier, Humboldt 157 Altos, Vedado 4A 6 70-0600.

[Unidentified prosecutor] That is the telephone number. What does it say below that?

[Diaz] Gustavo Arcos Bergnes, H305 between 13 and 15, Vedado, Havana, telephone number 32-5610. His brother: Sebastian Arcos Bergnes, 5th 12605 corner of street 10, Aldabo district, Havana.

[Unidentified prosecutor] Who gave you these addresses?

[Diaz] Felipe.

[Unidentified prosecutor] For what purpose?

[Diaz] For the purpose.... [rephrases] He told us that in case of any problem we should go to those addresses.

[Unidentified prosecutor] For what purpose would you go there?

[Diaz] So that they would give us support and help.

[Unidentified prosecutor] That is, you would find all support and help from these individuals.

[Diaz] Yes, of course.

[Unidentified prosecutor] Do you have relatives here in Cuba?

[Santovenia] I have an uncle, [corrects himself] two uncles.

[Unidentified prosecutor] These uncles of course have families. They have children, nieces and nephews, grandchildren, whatever.

[Santovenia] Yes, yes.

[Unidentified prosecutor] Did you ever think of the possibility that these people might be at a movie theater at a given time when you were going to use these explosives and grenades, that your own relatives might be there?

[Santovenia] At that time no, sir. I thought that afterwards.

[Unidentified prosecutor] After you had been taken prisoner?

[Santovenia] Yes, after I came here.

[Unidentified prosecutor] After you came here. That is, during your trip here you thought about this situation.

[Santovenia] Yes.

[Unidentified prosecutor] In spite of this, you continued in this activity. But did your family know beforehand that you were involved in these affairs and this business?

[Alvarez] They were always saying to get that idea out of my head.

[Unidentified prosecutor] What did your family say to you?

[Alvarez] That I should not do this, that I should forget about it, that there were a lot of bad people there who wanted to send people here as cannon fodder and then they can come and do their things here.

[Unidentified prosecutor] In spite of that, you persisted in your intention?

[Alvarez] Yes, I continued to go to the camps.

[Unidentified first defense lawyer] So, they have accepted their responsibility at the time of their arrest. As we already said, they did not offer any resistance. The

interrogation began, and they accepted, they confessed their crime. In addition, they have given information that clarifies a whole series of machinations and activities abroad by counterrevolutionary individuals. In addition to this, the defendants were caught red handed, in the act, the moment they landed on our shore. It is true that they carried explosives. It is true that they carried guns. It is true that they were detected and arrested by the comrades of the border guard.

One can make suppositions about the activities they were going to carry out in our country, but one cannot know, because they did not have time to do anything at all, because they were arrested at the very moment they landed. So they did not succeed in carrying out any act of terrorism, or enemy propaganda, or sabotage, because they simply did not have time. Now, here before you, they have shown full remorse for their acts. We think that the revolution must be energetic. We agree with that. Behavior such as this cannot be allowed. We agree with that. But there are other sentences. They can be given a harsh prison sentence.

[Unidentified second defense lawyer] We think, President and Judges, that these crimes, about which we have already talked, of sabotage, outlined precisely on 105B and CH [not further identified], without starting, without analyzing, since the law itself prevents us from using Article 12 regarding preparatory acts, attempts, and actions accomplished. It cannot be denied that they have violated a penal precept and must answer to that penal precept, but they have only violated Article 124 for entering the country illegally. President and Judges, the court knows the position the other plans were left in.

What has been proven at this hearing is only and exclusively the confessions of these three defendants. Their confessions that they came here for what purpose? For sabotage, to disseminate this propaganda, to commit these acts. But is only their confession, the confession of one of them, the confession of another one; the confessions are the only thing that exists in this trial, apart from the evidence seized, which we have seen there in the file. They do not deny this. Yes, this was seized from them. But it was seized from them right there, President and Judges, on the shore among the mangroves at Cardenas.

And lastly, the last witness who gave testimony stated verbatim that everything was revealed from the defendants' words. We think that if this is so, there is nothing else to be done but to give those we represent and to present in their name the circumstances for mitigation given in our code, because in addition to this, the crime those we represent have committed has a minimum sentence of 10 years and a maximum sentence of death.

[Unidentified prosecutor] So, it does not matter here that they were going to place explosive devices in movie theaters, restaurants, and crowded corners. It does not matter that they were going to kill children here. It does not matter that they were going to kill elderly people, women, or men, or that human lives would be lost. No one should come now to

say or argue that we are in the presence of political criminals, because we are in the presence of three common criminals, who are also terrorists.

Eduardo Diaz: Let us see who this so-often mentioned Eduardo Diaz Betancourt is. He is closely connected to all these groups, which accepted him and took him into their hearts as an expert on the Matanzas coast who would be able to smuggle in infiltration teams and individuals to carry out all these terrorist activities. He is a common criminal. He even left his country clandestinely. But in addition, before leaving his country, he was given a final sentence in Case 483-84 for the crime of misappropriation, in Case 607-86 for the crime of theft, in Case 945-87 for receiving stolen goods, and in Case 1256-87 for illegal currency trafficking. He showed terrible social behavior in the neighborhood where he lived in Cardenas before leaving the country.

And Daniel Candelario Santovenia was sentenced there, in the United States, once for a traffic accident and another time for assault and battery. He himself said he had started a brawl in a bar there in the United States, he and one of his brothers, and at one point climbed up on the bar counter, picked up a gallon bottle of whiskey, and smashed it down on the head of an American and broke his skull. They asked for seven years in prison for him. The court finally gave him two years. An American court gave him two years, which he served in U.S. prisons.

[Unidentified prosecutor continues] And the other one, Pedro de la Caridad Alvarez Pedroso. What can we say about a drug addict? A marijuana and cocaine addict? That was the infiltration team of the so-called Liberation Commands. What they are sending us is the worst of the scum. So the fact that they had these weapons and those intentions is enough to consummate the act. What sentence should they be given, at this time our nation is experiencing? Today, when our hearts are in mourning because of the deaths of three of our brothers? It cannot be any other sentence than the one you know about.

Men such as Cesar Ebecaria, whom we all know, was a fierce opponent of the death penalty said in his book about crimes and sentencing: I do not see any need to destroy a citizen except when his death is the real and only restraint to dissuade others from committing crimes. That is the second reason for which the death penalty can be considered just and necessary. Cesar Ebecaria, one of the men who was most opposed to the death penalty in his time, the 18th century.

Considering all these factors that have already been described, and considering the facts that have been fully proven in the hearing held today before this court, we respectfully request the death sentence for defendants Eduardo Diaz Betancourt, Daniel Candelario Santovenia Fernandez, and Pedro de la Caridad Alvarez Pedroso. I have finished.

### Supreme Tribunal Ratifies Death Sentences

*FL1601122492 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] This morning, the Supreme People's Tribunal ratified the death penalties for two of the three men convicted for terrorism and arrested soon after infiltrating the country on 29 December. The sentences issued last Saturday by the Havana Provincial Tribunal against 38-year-old Eduardo Diaz Betancourt and 36-year-old Daniel Santovenia have been upheld. However, the Supreme Tribunal changed the death penalty to 30 years of imprisonment for the third accused individual, 26-year-old Pedro de la Caridad Pedroso.

The respective sentences against Diaz Betancourt and Daniel Santovenia proceed de facto to the Council of State which, according to Cuban law, has the power to commute or not commute the sentences. During the trials, at both the Provincial and the Supreme Tribunal levels, the freedom with which anti-Cuban terrorist groups act in Florida without interference by U.S. authorities became evident.

### Human Rights Leaders Reportedly Arrested 15 Jan

*PA1601161992 Paris AFP in Spanish 0549 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] Havana, Jan 15 (AFP)—A Cuban Human Rights Committee (CCPDH) member has told foreign journalists that [CCPDH Secretary General] Gustavo Arcos Bergnes and [CCPDH Vice Chairman] Sebastian Arcos Bergnes were arrested on 15 January. The CCPDH is an illegal organization in Cuba.

CCPDH member Rodolfo Gonzalez told reporters both men were taken to state security headquarters after "acts of repudiation" were held in front of their homes.

The "acts of repudiation" were held while state television broadcast interviews with the three Cuban-born U.S. residents who have been condemned to death. The latter illegally entered Cuba with weapons and explosives. They were arrested on 29 December.

The television program included a visit to the court where the three men were condemned to death. The Supreme Tribunal is reviewing their appeal and must issue its ruling—confirming or changing the sentence—on 16 January.

According to the television report, the convicts—Eduardo Diaz Betancourt, Daniel Santovenia, and Pedro Alvarez Pedroso—said they entered Cuba to carry out sabotage and terrorism. They had instructions to contact Gustavo and Sebastian Arcos Bergnes, and Jesus Yanes Pelletier, if they needed support.

Gonzalez did not say if Yanes Pelletier, also a CCPDH member, had been arrested.

According to the report, telephone numbers for the Arcos Bergnes brothers and Yanes Pelletier were in a notebook held by the three condemned prisoners.

[Madrid EFE in Spanish 1500 GMT 16 Jan 92 reports that: "In addition to Gustavo Arcos, CCPDH vice presidents Sebastian Arcos, who is Gustavo Arcos' brother, and Jesus Yanes Pelletier were also arrested." ]

### Commentary Criticizes U.S. 'Paramilitary Groups'

*PA1601191792 Havana Radio Havana Cuba in Spanish 1400 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Roberto Morejon commentary]

[Text] The U.S. Government is very interested in the fate of the Cuban counterrevolutionaries sent to Cuba to infiltrate and carry out terrorist actions. At the same time, it remained indifferent to reports on the flareup of paramilitary groups training in Florida. These paramilitary bands—some of which have dozens of members—are running guns, being trained, and speaking to the media about their plans to attack Cuba without the CIA, the traditional sponsor of such activities, doing anything to stop them.

Representatives of at least six such groups told the media in the southern United States they are not discouraged by the capture of three terrorists on the northern coast of Cuba. On the contrary, they are stimulated to continue with their training for new attacks on the island.

Daniel Santovenia, Pedro Alvarez, and Eduardo Diaz were arrested while carrying weapons, explosives, and anti-Cuban propaganda they were planning to use in order to carry out their plans, including sabotage actions in areas where many people would be present. This does not seem to move U.S. Government officials. On the contrary, they have dared to question the development of the trials of the three men held in Havana, even though the trials were held according to current Cuban laws.

White House representatives should adopt drastic measures in the face of the proliferation of groups that are undergoing military training to attack a neighboring country. It is a flagrant violation by the government in question, in this case the U.S. Government, to remain indifferent to this type of maneuver.

According to reports coming from Miami, the extremists are going to use their military training as an instrument of coercion to direct the behavior of the Cuban community based in the United States. The White House should be shocked by such brutal violations of freedom of expression by those who reject terrorism and advocate a respectful relationship with Cuba.

**PNR To Establish Railroad Vigilance Units***FL1601144192 Havana Radio Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1255 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] On 29 January, a constituting ceremony for 803 members of auxiliary detachments of the National Revolutionary Police [PNR] will officially create these units throughout the country to help reduce cargo damages and losses in the railroad sector. This ceremony will coincide with the Railroad Workers' Day main ceremony at the Caibarien repair station, which is part of the central railroad division that last year received the emulation award.

**Castro Speaks to Scientists on Science Day***FL1601192092 Havana Radio Progreso Network  
in Spanish 1800 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] During a meeting with outstanding Cuban scientists, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stated that 1992 is going to be the most difficult year in the entire history of the revolution but will also be the most productive in the field of science. Here is reporter Juan Carlos Roque Garcia with details about the speech by the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba at the conclusion of the main national ceremony to mark Cuban Science Day.

[Roque] Fidel stated that the most brilliant example of the advances in our science is the battle being waged right now at the Luis Diaz Soto Hospital in Havana to save the life of young Rolando Perez Quintosa, who was riddled with bullets a few days ago by counterrevolutionary individuals.

[Begin Castro recording] This is a struggle to save a life, an ethical struggle. In the last 72 hours I have visited him twice. Right now this life is being defended primarily thanks to four Cuban inventions. Four inventions, four of our products, four results of our research, four results of our science. In some cases there may be some of these products of course that exist in other countries. But we have developed them by ourselves. There is the Dinamid [expansion unknown]. The Dinamid determined in a few hours what kind of antibiotic should be used, with 100 percent certainty of its effectiveness. I believe there are two percentages involved. One is the antibiotic that is 100 percent effective. And one can be a 100 percent sure that the antibiotic being used will be effective. Two antibiotics are being used to combat peritonitis, and the bacteria that caused peritonitis. Two antibiotics with full effectiveness. But this example is more graphic. It shows the importance of this work in saving lives. [end recording]

[Roque] Those were remarks by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro about the scientific effort being made right now to save the life of Soldier Rolando Perez Quintosa.

**Presents Awards***FL1701033792 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision  
Networks in Spanish 0100 GMT 17 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro decorated a group of prominent scientists and awarded the labor deed banner to 11 research centers on Cuban Science Day. [passage omitted]

During the ceremony, 23 scientists received the Carlos J. Finlay Order and 11 research centers received the labor deed banner. [passage omitted] Before presenting the awards, our commander in chief spoke with the scientists and other representatives from the scientific field. Fidel referred to the importance of our results and gave as an example three achievements: two at the National Center for Scientific Research and one at the Biotechnical and Genetic Engineering Center, which are being used at the Luis Diaz Soto Higher Naval Institute of Medicine to try to save the life of the young soldier, Rolando Perez Quintosa.

During his remarks, Fidel referred to the concept of the scientific poles as a way to coordinate and support research even more. He stated that even though this year, 1992, will be the most difficult year in the history of the revolution, it could be the most significant in the history of science.

[Begin Castro recording] I do not think that more attention is given to science anywhere else in the world than in Cuba. We are aware of all that it can give the country. By being humane and speaking of ourselves, we will share with the rest. As we resolve our problems we will resolve problems for the rest. It has been proven that our people have scientific qualities. Others have poetic qualities, and Cubans undoubtedly also have those qualities. Nicaraguans say that every Nicaraguan is a poet. [chuckles] We could say here, today, that every citizen of this country.... [changes thought] There are hundreds of thousands of scientists. Even the individual that manufactures the small parts and looks for solutions is a scientist and an investigator of a sort. [end recording]

The preparatory committee of the constituents' congress of the National Science Workers Labor Union was presented during this meeting. Engineer and scientist Martha Cabrisas, member of the National Secretariat of the Cuban Workers Federation, will chair the committee. She read the invitation to this congress to which 300 democratically-elected delegates from scientific related centers will attend. The main objectives the science union should achieve were read during the meeting. They encourage cooperation, expanding accomplishments and the length of research projects.

[Begin Fidel recording] I wish all of you a great scientific year with many successes. [end recording]

### Domestic Produced Basic Oils Meet Demand

FL1601131092 Havana Tele Rebelde and Cuba Vision Networks in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Some 10,000 tons of basic oils were produced in 1991 at a plant at the Sergio Soto Refinery in Cabaiguan, Sancti Spiritus Province. This meets a large portion of domestic demand, since previously these products were imported from the international market. For example, the type called Termosix, which is used in textile factories for drying fabrics, costs more than \$900 a ton. The refinery also produces the I-12 oil base from which the (Cigateca) pesticide is made, which is vital for application to banana plants, which have been heavily attacked [passage indistinct] fans and other household appliances, [words indistinct] with quality identical to that which was being imported, and they hope to produce 3 million bottles for sale to the public. The staff at the plant at the Sergio Soto Refinery is made up of only 20 workers, divided into four brigades. They plan to double production this year over the amount produced in 1991, because their products are based on Cuban crude oil from nearby Ciego de Avila Province.

### Tripartite Meeting on Missile Crisis Viewed

FL1601195692 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1255 GMT 13 Jan 92

["Our Opinion" commentary]

[Text] (The tripartite conference) seems to have shown that in the complex world of today, truth, dialogue between parties, and negotiations on terms of equality and respect for the sovereignty of all nations, small or large, is the only way to avoid confrontations which can lead to catastrophic wars. In this same context, it is obvious that nuclear weapons make war a holocaust for humanity without winners or losers.

Delegates from Cuba, the United States, and the former Soviet Union also showed that civilized coexistence is possible between nations which by their own decisions have adopted different political, social, and ideological concepts, and that the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other nations is an element of cardinal importance so that peace may prevail and the peoples can freely develop their own programs for living.

The American delegates came in a personal capacity. They were people who had been major actors in the October missile crisis, and included then U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, former U.S. generals, and even important figures in the American intelligence community at that time. Generals, diplomats, and analysts attended for the Soviet side. Most of them are now retired, but at that time they were direct participants in the crisis 30 years ago. For the first time at this kind of conference devoted to analyzing a historic event of worldwide importance, someone who had been a head of state or government at that time participated: Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, whose contributions were acknowledged by everyone.

The result, I repeat, is that negotiations, direct talks—if there is the will on all sides—are the best way to resolve conflicts, and there are some things, such as the embargo against our country and the hostility maintained for 30 years by successive U.S. Administrations, which today are true historic anachronisms.

### Inter-Caribbean Affairs

#### Human Rights Group Appeals to Fidel Castro

FL1601221892 Bridgetown CANA in English 2026 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, Jan 16, CANA—Caribbean Rights, the regional human rights network, has appealed to Cuban President Fidel Castro to commute death sentences imposed on two Cuban exiles condemned to die for alleged acts of terrorism against the state. In its cable Thursday to Castro, sent through Cuba's Ambassador to the United Nations Ricardo Alarcon, Caribbean Rights emphasized its opposition to the death penalty for "whatever crimes, irrespective of nationalities, and systems of government."

The two Cubans had their death sentences confirmed by an appeal court on Wednesday night. The death sentence on a third was changed to 30 years imprisonment. The three Miami-based exiles had arrived in Cuba towards the end of last month with arms, and were deemed to be "terrorists" by the Cuban authorities.

Signed by Victor Cuffy, executive secretary of the eight-member regional umbrella human rights body, the cable also requested that Cuba expedite arrangements for a proposed mission from Caribbean Rights to visit Cuba.

The regional human rights network's request is based on a decision reached at its annual general meeting last year in Haiti to explore possibilities of establishing working relationships with human rights organisations in the Dominican Republic and Cuba. A mission has already visited the Dominican Republic.

Caribbean Rights has copied its cable to the Cuban Government to the United Nations secretary-general, and Amnesty International.

### Haiti

#### Medard Elected New Chamber of Deputies President

FL1601231092 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1400 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Excerpts] While the upper chamber debated political issues, the lower chamber held elections for new officers in compliance with its internal rules. Three candidates ran for the post of president from the 71 deputies present. They were Deputy Duly Brutus, the outgoing president, representing the Socialists Group [GS]; Deputy Alexandre Medard, representing the National Front for Change and Democracy [FNCD]; and Deputy

Deus Jean-Francois, representing the Progressive Liberals Group [GLP] and the Corps of Nationalistic Democrats [CDN]. Duly Brutus was defeated in the first round of voting with 19 votes. A second ballot was held for Deputy Alexandre Medard and Deputy Deus Jean-Francois, with a count of 29 and 21 votes respectively. FNCD Deputy Alexandre Medard won the office of president of the lower chamber by the wide margin of 41 votes during the second ballot. [passage omitted]

Elections in the lower chamber were also held for the posts of vice president, first and second secretaries, and quaestor. Once again, the FNCD group won almost all the posts. FNCD Deputy Datus Milcent was elected vice president with 36 votes. Deputy Joseph Lambert, the GLP and CDN candidate finished with 28 votes. [passage omitted]

Deputy Saurel Hyacinthe, representing the SG which is closely affiliated with the FNCD, won the post of quaestor in the lower chamber. FNCD Georges Pierre Simon and Gele Jean-Simon of the SG won the posts of first and second secretaries respectively.

Notice that the FNCD group won almost all the posts of the chamber. The balance that Deputy Frantz Robert Monde sought within the body was not achieved. [passage omitted] Balance was not realized but Deputy Medard, the new Chamber of Deputies president, promised to promote unity within the chamber in order to prevent the deputies from being extremists.

#### **Senators Debate Constitution, Aristide's Return**

*FL1601223092 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1100 GMT 16 Jan. 92*

[Report by correspondent Roland Chery—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Chery] Wednesday, 15 January marked the second day of debate on Articles 149 and 137 from the 29 March 1987 Constitution as announced by Dejean Belizaire, president of the National Assembly, at the opening of the third session of

the 45th Legislature. Debates between the group of senators who fiercely advocate the negotiated return of Father Jean-Bertrand Aristide and those who favor respecting Article 149 of the Constitution were very heated. Listen to National Reconstruction Movement Senator Rony Mondestin as he defends the thesis of the negotiated return.

[Mondestin] [Passage omitted] President Nerette's mission is finished. The Constitution—it must be said now—provides a 90-day deadline for elections to be held. (?He presented) extenuating circumstances. The Haitian Armed Forces thought the same extenuating circumstances also existed; that is why it staged the coup. [Words indistinct] these same extenuating circumstances forced us to negotiate. [passage omitted] Negotiating is what will get the country out of the crisis. We must agree to negotiate. [passage omitted]

[Chery] Senators Serge Joseph, Thomas Eddy Dupiton, Leonard, and others also favored Article 149. We were also interested in a letter that OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares sent to the Senate president inviting him to go to Washington on Saturday, 18 January with Senator Dupiton. After the letter was read, many senators including Judenel Jean, Bernard Sansaric, and Dupiton were angry [passage omitted]

#### **Vote on Constitution Planned**

*FL1601131692 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] There is still no sign that the Haitian parliament is anywhere close to voting on a settlement brokered by the Organization of American States to end the country's political crisis. The legislature is focusing so far on internal parliamentary matters, the election of a new president of the House of Deputies one thing. Lawmakers will vote on an article of the Constitution to determine if Jean-Bertrand Aristide could be reinstated as the president. If they allow him to retain his office, the parliament members will then vote on his choice for prime minister.

## El Salvador

### Agreement on FMLN Political Participation

PA1501201392 *Panamr. City ACAN in Spanish*  
1936 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] [no dateline as received]

#### Political participation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]

The following agreements on the political participation of the FMLN have been reached and are subject to the scheduling contained in the same accord.

1. To adopt legislative measures or others that may be necessary to guarantee the former FMLN fighters the full exercise of their civilian and political rights as they rejoin, within the framework of full legality, the country's civilian, political, and institutional life.
2. Freedom for all those arrested for political reasons.
3. Broad security guarantees for the return of those who are in exile, the disabled, and other persons outside the country as a result of the armed conflict.
4. To authorize licenses for the FMLN's social communications media.
5. An end to the armed confrontation implies a commitment and the right of the FMLN for full political participation with no restrictions other than those established by the institutional and juridical framework established by the negotiations accords.
6. The FMLN's legalization as a political party, promoting the approval of a legislative decree to that effect.
7. Guarantees for the FMLN's normal development once it becomes a political party, which implies:
  - A. Carrying out propaganda activities.
  - B. The right to have the appropriate infrastructure (offices, printing facilities, etc.) installed.
  - C. FMLN leaders, activists, and members will enjoy free exercise of the right to meet and mobilize.
  - D. The FMLN is at liberty to publish paid advertisements in the media.
8. Legal solution to the participation of FMLN members in Copaz [National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace], once it has formally come into being.
9. Special security measures.

Immediately after the signing of this agreement, special security measures will be adopted to protect those FMLN leaders who require protection. Such measures, which could include the accompaniment of diplomatic personnel and the technical support of friendly governments, will offer all facilities required so that FMLN

leaders can organize their own security, in keeping with the law. Copaz will supervise that agreement and it will promote, if necessary, the adoption of legislative or other kind of measures pertaining to the effectiveness of said security measures. Corresponding to its responsibility for the security of FMLN leaders, the Government of El Salvador will provide the necessary facilities to fulfill the aforementioned agreement. Onusal [UN Observers for El Salvador] will verify the adoption of the aforementioned measures.

### Text of Salvadoran Peace Agreement, Annex A

PA1601033492 *Madrid EFE in Spanish 1940 GMT*  
15 Jan 92

[Text] United Nations, 16 January (EFE)—This is the full text of Annex A of the Salvadoran Peace Agreement, on the sites where the Armed Forces will be concentrated by the end of the fifth day after the cease-fire goes into effect on 1 February (D-Day). This document has been distributed by the United Nations.

#### Annex A

**Places where the Armed Forces of El Salvador (FAES) will be concentrated prior to D-Day plus five. A. Ahuachapan**

1. Llano Espin, Agua Chica and Geotermica Ausoles Coffee Mill, and San Luis Farm
2. Molino Coffee Mill, Santa Rita Coffee Mill, the Apaneca Repeating Station, Suncacate Bridge, Alta Cresta Farm
3. Military Detachment No. 7 (DM-7) B. Sonsonate
4. Acajutla Industrial Complex, Kilometer 5 Hacienda Bridge, Rio Bandera Bridge
5. Military Detachment No. 6 (DM-6) C. Santa Ana
6. Tazumal Coffee Mill, Venecia Coffee Mill, La Mia Coffee Mill, and Singuil Hill
7. San Luis Uno and San Luis Dos Plants [Planta]
8. El Rodeo.
9. Plan El Tablon country-house
10. El Zacatio
11. Santa Rosa Huachipilin
12. Banderas
13. El Zacamil Hill
14. Second Brigade D. Chalatenango
15. El Encumbrado Canton and Village
16. Potrero Sula Canton and Village
17. El Carrizal Canton and Village

18. San Rafael
19. La Laguna
20. Concepcion Quezaltepeque
21. Potonico
22. Fourth Infantry Brigade
23. Military Detachment No. 1 (DM No. 1)
24. El Refugio Base E. La Libertad
25. San Lorenzo Dam, Rio Claro Coffee Mill, and Atapasco Coffee Mill
26. San Juan de los Planes
27. Las Granadillas Canton and Village
28. ESTRANFA [no expansion known] (Escalon de Transportes)
29. Artillery Brigade
30. BIRI [Rapid Deployment Infantry Battalion] Atlacatl
31. Calvary Regiment
32. Huizucar F. San Salvador
33. Bernal-El Carmen
34. Mecafe Coffee Mill
35. Calle Nueva Canton and Village
36. First Infantry Brigade
37. FAES headquarters
38. CITFA [Armed Forces Telecommunications Training Center]
39. Military School
40. CALFA [not further identified]
41. BIRI Belloso
42. Paratroopers Battalion (Ilopango)
43. National Navy Command Station G. Cuscatlan
44. San Rafael-El Terrero
45. Oratorio Concepcion
46. Rosario-El Tablon
47. Military Detachment No. 5 (DM-5)
48. El Roblar Military Base
- H. La Paz
49. San Pedro Nonualco
50. Guadalupe
51. IRA [Institute of Supply Regulation] Stock Center
52. Steel Plant, COPAL [Salvadoran Cotton Cooperative, LTD.], and the ANDA [National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers] Plant
53. El Nilo.
54. El Rosario.
55. Engineers Military Detachment
56. BIRI Bracamonte. I. Cabanas
57. Ilobasco
58. Tejutepeque
59. Guayabito
60. Pelon Hill
61. Military Detachment No. 2 (DM-2) J. San Vicente
62. San Felipe
63. Tecoluca
64. Fifth Infantry Brigade K. Usulután
65. Los Cantaritos
66. Coffee Mills Marquez, Lourdes, Oromantique, and Venecia
67. El Triunfo
68. El Volcan Canton and Village
69. San Jorge
70. La Placita
71. Jucuaran
72. Salvadoran National Railroads Base
73. Jiquilisco
74. Sixth Infantry Brigade
75. BIRI Atonal L. San Miguel
76. San Gerardo
77. San Luis de la Reina
78. Carolina
79. Ciudad Barrios
80. Chapeltique
81. Concepcion Corozal
82. El Nino Canton
83. Chirilagua
84. Comacaran

85. Third Infantry Brigade
86. BIRI Arce M. Morazan
87. Gualacocti
88. Osicala
89. Cacaotera
90. Las Flores
91. Sensembra
92. San Carlos
93. Sesori
94. Military Detachment No. 4 (DM-4) N. La Union
95. Yucuaiquin
96. Santa Rosa de Lima
97. Lislique
98. Poloros
99. Military Detachment No. 3 (DM-3)
100. CEMFA [expansion unknown]

**Observations:**

The exact locations will be determined during the informal cease-fire period.

The protection of nonmilitary installations of national interest will be undertaken by FAES with the minimum of troops necessary.

Efforts will be made to transfer progressively the responsibility to protect the installations to the new National Civil Police, as it becomes capable of assuming those functions.

**Annex A, Appendix 1**

PA1601033992 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2150 GMT  
15 Jan 92

[Text] United Nations, 16 Jan (EFE)—The complete text of Appendix 1 to Annex A of the Peace Agreement between the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), is as follows:

**Appendix 1 to Annex A**

List of military installations, bases, garrisons, and positions of the Armed Forces of El Salvador (FAES), the personnel of which must be authorized by Onusal [UN Observers for El Salvador] to leave those designated areas: A. Santa Ana

1. El Rodeo B. Chalatenango
2. El Encumbrado Canton and Hamlet
3. El Carrizal Canton and Hamlet

4. San Rafael
5. La Laguna
6. Concepcion Quezaltepeque
7. Potonico
8. 4th Infantry Brigade headquarters
9. 1st Military Detachment headquarters C. La Libertad
10. Las Granadillas Canton and Hamlet
11. Huizucar D. San Salvador
12. The area of the Mecafe Coffee Mill, Angel Sugar Mill, and Sebastian Nejapa
13. Calle Nueva Canton and Hamlet E. Cuzcatlan
14. San Rafael-El Terreno
15. Oratorio Concepcion
16. Rosario-El Tablon
17. 5th Military Detachment headquarters
18. El Roblar Military Base F. La Paz
19. San Pedro Nonualco
20. Guadalupe
21. IRA [Institute of Supply Regulation] Storage Center
22. Steel Factory, COPAL [Salvadoran Cotton Cooperative, Ltd.—Cooperativa Algodonera Salvadorena, Ltda.], and ANDA [National Administration of Waterworks and Sewers] Plant
23. El Nilo
24. Engineers' Military Detachment
25. "Bracamonte" Rapid Deployment Battalion headquarters G. Cabanas
26. Ilobasco
27. Tejutepeque
28. Guayabito
29. Cerro Pelon
30. 2d Military Detachment headquarters H. San Vicente
31. San Felipe
32. Tecoluca
33. 5th Infantry Brigade headquarters I. Usulután
34. Los Cantaritos

35. Marquez, Lourdes, Oromontique, and Venecia coffee mills
36. El Triunfo
37. El Volcan Canton and Hamiet
38. San Jorge
39. La Planta
40. Jucuaran
41. FENADESAL [Salvadoran National Railroads] Base
42. 4th Infantry Brigade headquarters
43. Atonal Rapid Deployment Battalion headquarters J. San Miguel
44. San Gerardo
45. San Luis De La Reina
46. Carolina
47. Ciudad Barrios
48. Chapeltique
49. Concepcion Corozal K. Morazan
50. Gualococti
51. Osicala
52. Cacaopera
53. Las Flores
54. Sensembra
55. Sesori
56. 4th Military Detachment headquarters L. La Union
57. Santa Rosa De Lima

#### Annex B

PA1601034292 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2231 GMT  
15 Jan 92

[Text] United Nations, 16 Jan (EFE)—The following is the entire text of Annex B of the Peace Agreement between the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN].

D-Day, when the formal cease-fire will be implemented in El Salvador, is 1 February.

#### Annex B

Places where FMLN forces will concentrate before D-Day plus five. A. Santa Ana

1. Los Mendez B. La Libertad
1. San Sebastian C. San Salvador

1. Jicaron
2. Los Mazariego
3. Volcano (El Cerrito) (San Francisco and La Presa Farm) D. Cuscatlan
1. Aguacayo, Milinco
2. Libano
3. La Cruz (Piedra Labrada, Santa Inez)
4. Tenancingo E. Cabanas
1. Cinquera
2. Jutiapa
3. El Carrasco
4. Las Huertas
5. Santa Marta F. Chalatenango
1. La Reyna
2. San Antonio Los Ranchos (El Gramal)
3. Las Flores
4. San Francisco Morazan
5. Santa Rosa
6. La Palma
7. Las Vueltas
8. Nueva Trinidad
9. Dulce Nombre de Maria G. San Vicente
1. Santa Rosa (Tortuguero)
2. La Laguna (Apastepeque)
3. El Tablon
4. Socorron-Ojushte (Tecoluca)
5. San Carlos-Pacun H. La Paz
1. El Carmen (Zacatecoluca)-southern slope of the Chinchontepec Volcano
2. Zacatecoluca Costa-La Isleta I. Usulután
1. Nueva Granada (Loma Grande-Carrizal)
2. Los Horcones (FMLN)
3. Judas Canton (Jiquilisco)
4. Amaton Canton (Jucuapa)
5. Chilamate Canton (Jucuapa)
6. California-San Pedro Arenales-Las Marias
7. Santa Cruz (Berlin)

8. Moropala (Jucuaran) J. San Miguel
1. San Francisco-Lolotique
2. Hacienda Sierra Morena (San Gerardo)
3. Hacienda Cuscatlen (Sesori) K. Morazan
1. Southern area of Guatajiagua
2. Torola
3. Perquin
4. Joateca
5. Jocoaitique
6. La Estancia
7. El Tablon (Sociedad)
8. Isletas-Los Castillos (Yamabal) L. La Union
1. El Copetillo (Santa Rosa de Lima)

Observations:

The exact locations will be decided during the informal cease-fire period.

Annex C

PA1601034592 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2249 GMT  
15 Jan 92

[Text] United Nations, 16 Jan (EFE)—The full text of Annex C of the peace agreement between the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) is as follows:

D-Day is 1 February, when the formal cease-fire in El Salvador goes into effect.

Annex C

Places where members of the Salvadoran Armed Forces (FAES) will gather as of the D-Day plus six. A. Peacetimes Installation

1. Military Detachment Number 4 headquarters
2. Military Detachment Number 3 headquarters
3. 3d Infantry Brigade headquarters
4. Atonal BIRI [Rapid Deployment Infantry Battalion] headquarters
5. 6th Infantry Brigade headquarters
6. Atonal BIRI headquarters [Repeat of point 4]
7. DMIFA [Armed Forces Engineers' Military Detachment] headquarters
8. Military Detachment Number 2 headquarters
9. Military Detachment Number 1 headquarters
10. Military Detachment Number 5 headquarters
11. Bracamonte BIRI headquarters
12. Belloso BIRI headquarters
13. 4th Infantry Brigade headquarters
14. El Roblar military base
15. FAES [Salvadoran Air Force] headquarters in San Salvador
16. CITFA [Armed Forces Telecommunications Training Center] headquarters in San Salvador
17. 1st Infantry Brigade headquarters
18. Captain General Gerardo Barrios Military School in San Salvador
19. Paratroopers battalion (Ilopango)
20. Logistics Support Command (general stores and military industries) in San Salvador
21. Cavalry regiment headquarters in Sitio del Nino
22. Atlacatl BIRI headquarters in Sitio del Nino
23. Artillery brigade headquarters in San Juan Opico
24. 2d Infantry Brigade headquarters
25. Military Detachment Number 6 headquarters
26. Military Detachment Number 7 headquarters
27. 5th Infantry Brigade headquarters
28. Armed Forces transportation echelon
29. Air Force Military Training Center
30. Ilopango air base
31. Comalapa air base
32. National Navy Command in San Salvador
33. La Union naval base
34. Puerto El Triunfo
35. Acajutla naval base
36. La Libertad naval base
37. La Herradura naval post
38. El Cuco naval post
39. El Tamarindo naval post B. Military and Civilian National Interest Installations
40. El Picacho relay station
41. La Torrecilla relay station in La Union
42. Conchagua relay station

43. Cerro del Aguacate relay station in Morazan
44. Cacahuatique relay station in Morazan
45. El Pacayal relay station in Usulután
46. Las Delicias relay station in San Vicente
47. El Faro relay station in Santa Ana
48. 15 September dam
49. 5 November dam
50. Cerrón Grande dam
51. El Guajoyo plant in Santa Ana
52. Ausoles geothermal plant in Ahuachapán
53. La Laguna military base in Chalatenango
54. Las Pavas relay station
55. Los Naranjos relay station
56. Loma Larga relay station
57. Santa Rosa de Lima military base
58. Ciudad Barrios military base
59. Victoria military base
60. Apaneca relay station
61. El Refugio military base
62. RASA [Acajutla Petroleum Refinery]

#### C. Observations.

1. Surveillance of nonmilitary installations of national interest is established through their strategic value from the economic and military standpoint. Personnel assigned to such surveillance will always be the essential minimum.
2. An attempt will be made gradually to transfer surveillance duties to the new PNC (Civil National Police), as soon as that organization becomes capable of handling those functions at the pertinent installations.
3. The relay stations will have military technical and surveillance personnel, keeping the personnel assigned to the latter task to the essential minimum. During the informal cease-fire, the chief of the Onusal [UN Observers for El Salvador] military observers, in consultation with the government, will establish the maximum limit of troops stationed at each of the relay stations for the reasons cited. A similar limit will be established for the El Roblar military base.
4. The Salvadoran Government will not gather troops or build military installations at the naval bases mentioned in points, 37, 38, and 39.

5. The list of peacetime installations does not take into consideration the possible outcome of the implementation of the agreement pertaining to the Armed Forces.

6. The justification for the continued existence in times of peace of certain military bases is border protection, for which the pertinent arrangements will be made. Peacetime installations, the occupation of which during the CEA (Cessation of the Armed Confrontation) might generate unrest, will not be occupied. In that regard, the chief of the Onusal military observers, in consultation with the sides, will establish which peacetime installations should not be occupied during the CEA period.

#### FMLN Leaders Arrive in Mexico, Speak to Press

PA1601160392 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU  
in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Report by Julio Ernesto Rodríguez in Mexico City]

[Text] [Announcer] Good morning, Julio. Go ahead.

[Rodríguez] Good morning. Greetings to the listeners of Radio Cadena YSU. At approximately 2300 on the night of 14 January, the members of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command made statements on their arrival at the Mexico City international airport. Commanders Shafik Handal, Leonel González, and Ferman Cienfuegos spoke briefly to the press. They were received by a group of Mexicans and Salvadorans, who welcomed them with mariachis and FMLN banners praising them for the agreements reached in New York. Commander Handal expressed his satisfaction with the agreements reached in New York, adding that they are the achievement of the Salvadoran people. He said that achievement cannot be turned back by anyone, because the people will guarantee respect for and the fulfillment of those agreements. Let us listen to part of the news conference held at the Mexico City international airport at approximately 2330 on 14 January.

[Begin recording] [Handal] The negotiations that produced the peace agreement for El Salvador were difficult. We are proud of the agreements. The documents represent the designing of a new country. We are proud to have fulfilled our obligation to the people, to our compañeros, to the blood that was spilled throughout all the years of war to make this peace possible. The peace must be just, must grant freedom, and must serve as the basis for social justice and development in our country for our people.

That is our premise. On 16 January, the agreements will be solemnly signed here in Mexico City. No place is more suitable than this for carrying out such a solemn ceremony. This country gave us warmth. It anticipated from 1981 in the Franco-Mexican declaration that the Salvadoran conflict required a political, negotiated solution, and that the FMLN was a representative political force, which was essential to the solution.

I send a message of happiness, a big greeting, and a big embrace to all of our people, who truly played a leading role in this fete. We have reached the end of two years and four months of negotiations, during which it became necessary to make an extraordinary effort on the battlefield in order to defeat the stubbornness, lack of vision, and adherence to the past displayed by individuals who wanted the negotiations to be a simple act of surrender by a people they could never subdue or defeat in any field of battle.

It was necessary to make this gigantic effort; it was necessary, even after the negotiations had begun, to shed much more blood. All of this was not in vain, however. I repeat: We have reached the end of this effort, which marks the beginning of perhaps an even more important effort, in which these agreements—these excellent, good, transforming agreements—must become [word indistinct] they must be applied in letter and spirit so that the country can transform itself, so that the Salvadoran nation can enjoy the stable peace, in democracy and justice, for which it has struggled and which it deserves.

Before us still lies, therefore, a period of struggle in other forms. A period of struggle in which the Salvadoran people, whose support I am sure we always had—with that of so many other peoples of the world—the Salvadoran people, I say, will be watchful, and they will work actively so that these agreements will be fulfilled, and so that the transformations they contain will be implemented, thus building a new country.

I am also sure that in the new struggle the Salvadoran people and their just cause will triumph. This is what I can say on behalf of my comrades. [applause]

[Unidentified speaker] [words indistinct] and national reconstruction, commander.

[Handal] We will now answer your questions. I beg you to do this in the most orderly manner possible. I beg you to ask your questions in an orderly fashion.

[Unidentified reporter] [words indistinct] reconstruction, commander.

[Handal] Commander Leonel Gonzalez and Commander Ferman Cienfuegos. Your questions, please.

[Unidentified reporter] Commander, on 14 January the Salvadoran ambassador anticipated that President Cristiani would not sign the peace agreements, that he would not come.

[Unidentified representative] Cristiani's failure to sign the agreements would undermine the official status of the agreements, and would establish the possibility that he might evade certain future responsibilities.

[Second unidentified representative] From a strictly legal viewpoint, that is a practice in international relations. The heads of state do not sign; their representative sign, even if they are present. This is certainly neither an international conflict nor an international agreement,

however. This is a national internal conflict, and we must bring clear ideas to the Salvadoran people. It is his responsibility; he will take all criticism arising from it. It will absolutely not take away one ounce of validity from the agreements, which will be signed before special witnesses. The UN secretary general will be here representing the United Nations; several members of the UN Security Council will be here; and some heads of state will be here. The ceremony is organized by the Mexican Government, and will be headed by Mexican President Salinas.

[Reporter] When will the FMLN participate in Salvadoran politics?

[Unidentified representative] The FMLN has already been involved in politics. FMLN political parties have been promoting the legalization of the FMLN since its inception. The government committed itself to ensuring that all commissions that have been established since the negotiations began will start operating on 1 February, when the armed confrontation is scheduled to end. Within two months, in March, we would start to legalize the FMLN as a political party.

[Reporter] Because of their participation in the National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace [Copaz], which will be officially installed on 1 February, will Commanders Villalobos and Jovel be incorporated then?

[Unidentified representative] Not only Villalobos and Jovel. They must join in; that is already a commitment. Copaz will start to operate internally. All commissions that have been established will start working in the countryside. That is a sign that the process will advance; it is a sign of reconciliation. We hope that by 1 February a number of FMLN leaders will already be involved in Salvadoran politics. [end recording]

[Rodriguez] The guerrilla commanders were taken to the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat, where the Mexican Government gave a reception for them. Meanwhile, Leonel Gonzalez, one of the five FMLN commanders, said the guerrillas' weapons will not be handed over to the government, to the UN Observers for El Salvador, or to the Armed Forces. The FMLN will destroy their own weapons, and will later erect peace monuments with them.

It was reported that the other guests who will attend the signing of the final Salvadoran peace agreement, including Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, are expected to arrive 15 January.

#### Chief of Staff Comments on Military Agreements

PA1601145392 San Salvador Radio Cadena  
Horizonte in Spanish 1815 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Report by Mauricio Burgos]

[Text] General Gilberto Rubio, Armed Forces chief of staff, stated that a political solution prevailed when the

military conflict was at the negotiating table. He was commenting on the signing of the mutual agreement on the timetable for disbanding the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and reducing the Armed Forces. The military chief stated that the political formula is the most acceptable, because it has a prompt impact and saves human and material resources. He also stressed that the Armed Forces are obligated to respect and comply with the agreements the government reached during the talks, which officially ended on 14 January with the definition of the timetable. The only thing pending is the final signing, scheduled for 16 January in Mexico.

[Begin Rubio recording] A political solution constitutes the most reasonable path, as it prevents further human and material losses. This sort of struggle can last many years; we have examples of it in several countries, which I would not want to name, where the fighting has lasted over 30 years. I think the solution reached in this country is most beneficial for our people. We, as part of the people and their institutions, are duty-bound to abide by a political solution. [end recording]

The chief of staff made those remarks during the transfer of command ceremony of the Atlacatl Rapid Deployment Infantry Battalion, a counterinsurgency unit with one of the worst human rights records. It must be dissolved in November at the latest, as agreed to by the two sides. Gen. Rubio noted that the signing of the agreements entails a substantial change in the structure of El Salvador, including the Armed Forces.

[Begin Rubio recording] We signed a document stating that we reached agreements. Those agreements will be signed in Mexico on 16 January. I think we all understand what that process means. Now that it has ended, it means a total change for Salvadoran society and its institutions, including us, the Armed Forces. As the commanders who attended the ceremony and I said, if peace comes to this country, arms will be silenced; our military tasks will be those of peacetime, which is what we also want. [end recording]

The war ended with the agreement on the disbandment and on the reduction of military forces. Some political analysts regard that as a political defeat for the Armed Forces, a view that Gen. Rubio does not share.

[Begin Rubio recording] We do not want to assume a victorious stance. We want this to be a victory of the Salvadoran people. We do not want to make that sort of remark. [end recording]

With the conclusion of the negotiations, the compliance phase begins. The most important thing in that period is the desire to abate resentment in order to foster a climate of peace. That will not be easy, according to the military chief. He added that the military institution must do its best to comply with this new phase, just as the rebels must respect and comply with the agreements.

### Cristiani 'Convinced' Armed Forces Will Comply

PA1601144292 Mexico City Red Nacional 13  
Imevision Television in Spanish 1323 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Report on interview with President Alfredo Cristiani by Mexican reporter Rau' Rodriguez at the presidential palace in San Salvador, date not given—passages within quotation marks are recorded]

[Text] The people in El Salvador are still fearful and distrustful as they await the signing of the peace accords. Weapons are silent, and people no longer seem to fear they will be killed around the corner. It has been 11 years of civil war, and nobody knows for sure if the peace accords will be abided by. In particular people have doubts about the Army, the traditional boss in the country. Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani has agreed to speak with Channel 13. He received us in his office at the presidential palace.

[Rodriguez] "You are convinced that the high military commands will comply with the peace accords?"

[Cristiani] "I am convinced because the high military commands participated in the negotiations. They played a key role in the peace process; they know perfectly well what the accords represent, and they have endorsed everything that has been decided."

Cristiani feels the Armed Forces have evolved and have adapted to an open political process. The new political spectrum has room for all ideologies, which is the basis for the peace accords. The weapons are silent, but the economic and social problems that in 1979 led to the spiral of violence still prevail.

[Cristiani] "I personally believe that if there was any justification for violence, we would find that there were no political opportunities for all groups. Perhaps violence was generated because political opportunities were denied to some groups."

Christian Democratic President Jose Napoleon Duarte was the creator of the negotiating process that began in the mid-1980's, although he was not very successful. Alfredo Cristiani, of the conservative Nationalist Republican Alliance [Arena], spoke of the future.

[Cristiani] "Without underestimating its importance, the signing of the accords is not the end, but the beginning of an effort to consolidate peace in our country."

It is a tremendous effort and it calls for a five-year plan for national reconstruction that will require in the short term at least \$2 billion, which will have to come mainly from abroad.

[Cristiani] "Logically, the state has some funds, but it certainly does not have in the short term the amount I mentioned. So you may have an idea, the cost of implementing the plan is higher than the entire national budget."

The accords will be signed at the Chapultepec Castle. President Cristiani, who will fly to Mexico on the morning of 16 January, feels the site is very symbolic.

[Cristiani] "The castle has its meaning, but perhaps the greatest meaning we see at this time is the fact that it symbolizes the support that Mexico—the country, government, and people—has given us during the peace process in El Salvador."

The outlook today in El Salvador is that the absence of bullets will lead to constructive solutions. The people are optimistic, yet they are not sure about compliance with the accords to be signed in Mexico.

#### **Report on Salvadoran Peace Agreement Ceremony** PA1701032792

[Editorial Report] Mexico City Radio and Television Networks at 1730 GMT on 16 January begin live coverage of the ceremony marking the signing of the Salvadoran peace agreements between the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) at the Chapultepec Castle citadel in Mexico City. The camera shows reporter Javier Alatorre standing in the courtyard with the main entrance to Chapultepec Castle in the background.

At 1732 GMT Alatorre announces that Mexican President Carlos Salinas has arrived at Chapultepec Castle after an earlier meeting with UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali and U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. Alatorre adds that Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani has already arrived and was welcomed by President Salinas.

At 1735 GMT President Salinas is shown welcoming the following leaders: UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali, Colombian President Cesar Gaviria, Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, Costa Rican President Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier, Guatemalan President Jorge Serrano Elias, Honduran President Rafael Leonardo Callejas, Nicaraguan President Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Panamanian President Guillermo Endara Galimany, and OAS Secretary General Joao Baena Soares.

At 1745 GMT Alatorre gives the names of the Salvadoran Government negotiating team members, as follows: David Escobar, General Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, Presidency Minister Oscar Santamaria, Armando Calderon Sol, Jose Francisco Guerrero, Ciro Cruz Cepeda, Rafael Machuca, Guillermo Antonio Guevara Lacayo, Julio Rey Prendes, Fidel Chavez Mena, and Gerardo Lechevalier. Alatorre then gives the names of the FMLN negotiating team, as follows: Shafik Jtge Handal, Joaquin Villalobos, Salvador Sanchez, Francisco Jovel, and Eduardo Sancho.

At 1748 GMT Alatorre begins reviewing all the government-FMLN meetings and negotiations that have taken place in the past. He also announces that the foreign

government representatives attending the ceremony include the foreign ministers of the Central American countries; U.S. Secretary of State James Baker; Sumio Ono, Japanese Ambassador to Costa Rica; Bernard Kouchner, French secretary of state for humanitarian action; Jan Egeland, Norwegian adviser for special affairs; Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca; and Russian Foreign Ministry Valeriy Nikolayenko.

At 1800 GMT the leaders are shown crossing the courtyard, approaching the citadel where the ceremony will take place, going up the main stairway and walking down corridors. The camera then cuts to the hall where the ceremony will be held. The leaders are shown taking their seats at the main table, which is on a dais. The camera shows UN Secretary General Ghali and two representatives seated—flanked by the FMLN representatives on their left and the Salvadoran Government representatives on their right at the head of a horse-shoe shaped table in the foreground. An unidentified speaker announces that the FMLN delegation also includes Commanders Salvador Samayoa, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Dagoberto Gutierrez, Maria Marta Valladares, and Roberto Canas.

At 1759 GMT the ceremony begins and an unidentified speaker announces that UN Secretary General Ghali will deliver the first speech.

At 1800 GMT UN Secretary General Ghali begins his speech. Ghali is shown standing by a podium brought to his seat at the head of table where UN, Salvadoran Government, and FMLN negotiators are seated. The camera shows leaders seated at the main table on the dais and cuts to show the Salvadoran Government and FMLN representatives seated at their table. The camera cuts to show the rows of chairs where guests—including former Presidents Daniel Ortega, Oscar Arias, Belisario Betancur, and EEC Ambassador Alfonso Matute—and the media representatives covering the event.

At 1818 GMT the signing ceremony begins. Camera shows protocol officials bringing three copies of the accords, which are first signed by Salvadoran Government negotiator Oscar Santamaria and FMLN Commander Shafik Jorge Handal. The camera follows the protocol officials as they bring the documents around the table while an unidentified speaker announces that the following Salvadoran Government officials will sign the accords: Presidency Minister Oscar Santamaria, Interior Minister Colonel Juan Antonio Martinez Varela, General Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, Hernan Castro, David Escobar Galindo, and Abelardo Torres. The announcer then adds that the following FMLN Commanders will sign the accords: Shafik Jorge Handal, Salvador Sanchez Ceren, Francisco Jovel, Joaquin Villalobos, Eduardo Sancho Casdmneda, Salvador Samayoa, Maria Marta Valladares, Ana Guadalupe Martinez, Dagoberto Gutierrez, and Justo Oberto Canas. An unidentified speaker adds that the following rebel commanders are attending the ceremony: Atilio Montalvo Cordero, Oscar Miranda Flamenco, Raul Alexander Granillo Lainez, Ana Sonia

Medina, and Fidel Resinos Alas, as well as Doctor Rafael E. Moreno. Protocol officials then bring documents to UN Secretary Butrus Ghali, who signs the documents.

At 1830 GMT an unidentified speaker announces that Salvadoran President Cristiani will sign the documents. Camera shows Cristiani signing the documents to a round of applause.

At 1832 GMT the attending heads of state and government sign a declaration of support.

At 1835 GMT an unidentified speaker announces Presidency Minister Oscar Santamaria's speech. Camera shows shots of Santamaria standing at a podium that was brought to his seat at the negotiators' table, interspersed with shots of the hall and FMLN representatives.

At 1842 GMT an unidentified speaker announces FMLN Commander Shafik Jorge Handal's speech. Camera shows Handal standing at a podium that was brought to his seat at the negotiators' table, interspersed with shots of leaders seated at the main table, guests, FMLN representatives, Salvadoran Government representatives, President Salinas, and Secretary Baker. At 1856 GMT Handal concludes his speech and the camera shows shots of participants giving him a standing ovation.

At 1857 GMT an unidentified speaker announces President Salinas' speech. Camera shows Salinas standing at a podium brought to his place at the main table, interspersed with shots of the negotiators' table, the main table, and guests. Salinas ends his speech at 1906 GMT to a round of applause.

At 1907 GMT an unidentified speaker announces Colombian President Cesar Gaviria's speech. Camera shows Gaviria standing at a podium brought to his place at the main table, interspersed with shots of the negotiators' table, the main table, President Cristiani, and Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez. Gaviria ends his speech at 1912 GMT.

At 1913 GMT an unidentified speaker announces Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' speech. The camera shows Gonzalez standing at a podium, interspersed with shots of UN Secretary General Ghali, the UN representatives, and the FMLN negotiators. Gonzalez ends his speech at 1921 GMT.

At 1922 GMT an unidentified speaker announces Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez' speech. Camera shows Perez standing at a podium, interspersed with shots of FMLN and Salvadoran Government negotiators, former presidents, guests, and President Cristiani. Perez ends his speech at 1926 GMT.

At 1930 GMT an unidentified speaker announces Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani's speech. The camera shows Cristiani standing at a podium, interspersed with shots of the negotiators' table, the main table, guests, and FMLN negotiators. Cristiani ends his speech at 1943 GMT. The camera then shows Cristiani leaving the main

table; shaking hands with UN Secretary General Ghali, each of the FMLN commanders, and the Salvadoran Government negotiators; and kissing his wife. The camera shows the audience giving a standing ovation. Cristiani returns to the main table and is shown shaking hands with Presidents Gaviria, Serrano, Perez, and Chamorro.

At 1945 GMT the ceremony ends.

### UN's Butrus Ghali Speaks

PA1701002792 Mexico City Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 1805 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Speech by UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali at the Alcazar Hall of the Chapultepec Castle in Mexico City on the occasion of the signing of the Salvadoran peace agreement—live, in English with simultaneous translation into Spanish.]

[Text] [broadcast in progress] ....to bring the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] together and assist them in a continuous, uninterrupted negotiation effort. The purpose was to end the armed conflict by political means, to promote the democratization of the country, to guarantee strict respect for human rights, and to reunite Salvadoran society.

The framework for the negotiating process provided an active role for the fine intentions of the secretary general and his representatives as intermediaries and participants in the direct meetings between the parties.

The parties agreed on a broad agenda that covered the full range of problems in El Salvador. The agenda included the Armed Forces, Human Rights, the judicial and electoral systems, constitutional reform, economic and social questions, reintegration of the members of the FMLN into society, and verification by the United Nations.

It soon became clear that peace would not be achieved without addressing all these questions, and with a willingness to make the long-term changes needed to ensure that once the armed conflict ended, there would no longer be any reason for it to resume. These negotiations were hampered by the extremist sectors that were opposed to the very idea of a negotiated solution, and overcome by the skepticism of people who had almost grown accustomed to war. The key to success was their willingness to make those changes.

The peace agreement that is about to be signed, is the final achievement of that long and difficult road. It has been a difficult, meticulous, and slow process, during which the parties, as well as the United Nations, have struggled to keep a wide spectrum of political parties and other representative entities well informed, and thus involved in the process.

The peace agreement must be seen in conjunction with the agreements reached in San Jose, Mexico, and New

York in July 1990, April 1991, and September 1991, respectively. It is not exaggerating to say that taken together and realizing their breadth and scope, these agreements will cause a revolution, brought on by negotiation.

The Armed Forces are to be given a role clearly subordinated to the civilian authorities, proportionate to their responsibilities as stated in the new constitution. Consequently, the Armed Forces will be modernized, reformed, and restructured. The judicial branch will be reformed and reinforced, and its independence will be strengthened with a provision that one percent of the national budget will be automatically designated for it. People without party affiliation are to participate in the Electoral Tribunal, and the system will be reviewed to render it more reliable than in the past.

Principles and guidelines have been agreed upon, with regard to economic and social issues, including those related to land tenure. Mechanisms have also been established to follow up on these matters. The parties have also agreed to create the Truth Commission, the members of which were designated by my predecessor.

This commission will be tasked with the essential goal of bringing about reconciliation and discovering the truth regarding the most violent actions of the past decade. The New York agreement of September also called for the establishment of a National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace, Copaz, which is already operating and will play a prominent role in the upcoming transition stage.

I salute the Salvadoran Government and President Cristiani in particular for his prudence and foresight. I also pay homage to the FMLN for its political imagination. A new and much better El Salvador will emerge from these agreements, whose implementation will end the Salvadoran armed conflict.

For the United Nations, its participation in this conflict was an experience that has opened new horizons, not only because the world organization had traditionally not played a role in this region, but also because of the nature of its involvement. Although it is undeniable that the Salvadoran armed conflict has an international scope, it is primarily and definitely an internal conflict, and that is why it is not usually the kind of problem in which the United States would intervene. However, President Cristiani's personal request, the support of the Security Council and General Assembly for the peace process in Central America, and specifically, the good offices of the secretary general, shed a new and different light on this issue. Thus, the United Nations, with the support of its members, was invited to play a new role in the solution of a conflict, which seemed unapproachable, in a member state. From the beginning of these negotiations, the parties agreed to give the United Nations the responsibility of verifying the implementation of the agreements that they had reached. The next period—

now that the final negotiations have ended—will also be a new step for the United Nations.

Ever since Onusal [UN Observers for El Salvador] started to monitor the respect for human rights, the organization stepped on virgin soil. The expanded responsibilities of Onusal, which were approved this very week by the Security Council, constitute an ambitious measure by the international community to support the efforts of Salvadorans, and in turn, of all Central Americans, to break up the cycle of poverty and violence and firmly advance toward the achievement of development, democracy, and peace.

A new era of opportunities is now opening up in El Salvador. From our experience with events that have provoked internal conflicts or human rights problems, we have learned that there are often a number of difficulties regarding political participation and economic equality. We have seen that the demands to have access to scarce national resources can lead to grave problems. We have seen that differing perceptions on what national security should be can lead to internal disturbances and conflicts. This has taught us that national government strategies must be established with the participation of different sectors of society; that the main objective of any government organization must be to improve the well-being of all the people; that there must be channels for the people to voice their problems and seek ways to solve them; and that all societies must constantly try to respect the universal human rights declaration. This declaration contains a concept of human rights that views economic, social, and cultural rights as an interdependent and indivisible relationship with civilian and political rights. Only by implementing these strategies for the benefit of the people can we hope to eliminate the causes of the conflict.

The implementation of government strategies to improve the welfare and dignity of men can only take place in an atmosphere of genuine democracy and respect for the law and human rights. Democracy allows for the identification and destination of the people's will. The enforcement of the law stops the arbitrary exercise of power and the respect for human rights allows each person to develop and blossom in accordance with his personality. From these points of view, today's agreements are a good reason to congratulate the Salvadoran people.

The new challenges inherent in the establishment, maintenance, and strengthening of peace in our time make it necessary for us to pay more attention to the ties between the international and internal aspects of security; the observance of the principles of rightfulness, democracy and lawfulness in the handling of international and national affairs; and the interconnections between peace, development, and liberty.

Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen, when the sides signed the Geneva Agreement, which established the

framework for this process, they decided that the secretary general could, at his discretion, maintain confidential relations with the governments of the member countries of the United Nations or with groups of them which might contribute to the success of the process through their counseling and support. My predecessor conferred with some governments in this manner. He did so specially with a group of governments that came to be known as friends of the secretary general. They are Colombia, Mexico, Spain, and Venezuela. The presence here of the leaders of those countries is quite appropriate. The parts decided to formally sign this peace agreement in Mexico, a country which has often provided shelter and other forms of support to the negotiations. I wish to especially thank President Salinas De Gortari for his constant support and encouragement.

Thus, as my predecessor did before me, I and my personal representative will continue to provide the advice and support of these and other friends in the future. I also have started exploring, with other governments, the possibility of involving them more deeply in the efforts to support the implementation stage of the agreements and the reconstruction that El Salvador is about to begin. El Salvador must not be forgotten now. That peace is about to blossom.

Excellencies, ladies, and gentlemen; I will now invite the representatives of the Salvadoran Government and of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front to sign the peace agreement. [applause]

#### **Santamaria Speaks**

*PA1701011092 Mexico City Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 1837 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Speech by Salvadoran Presidency Minister Oscar Santamaria, head of the government dialogue commission, in the Alcazar Hall of Chapultepec Castle in Mexico City on the occasion of the signing of the Salvadoran peace agreement—live]

[Text] Your Excellency Carlos Salinas de Gortari, President of the United States of Mexico, and Mrs. Salinas; Your Excellencies Presidents of Central America and Panama and of the Group of Friends of the UN secretary general and distinguished wives; Your Excellency UN Secretary General; Your Excellency OAS Secretary General; Your Excellencies Messrs. Foreign Ministers; Your Excellencies members of the diplomatic corps; distinguished international personalities here with us today; Ladies and Gentlemen:

Exactly 28 months ago, we concluded here in Mexico City the first meeting in the peace process with our Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) fellow countrymen on the long path in the search for peace that began in September 1989. It is here that we meet once again to sign these final agreements following a long but successful effort that allows us to tell our

people from here, from this historical monument in this great Mexican nation: Salvadoran people, we have done our job.

No doubt we must also recognize the effort and valuable contribution of all those who had faith throughout the process that peace could come to El Salvador along this path. We must now pay a tribute of gratitude to all the presidents gathered here, the presidents of Central America and Panama, and the presidents of the Group of Friends: Mexico, Venezuelan, Colombia, and Spain, who accompanied us on this journey. They always offered us their backing and fortitude and encouraged us to move ahead despite all the uncertainty and skepticism that at first existed in this process. I thank them, their peoples, and their officials and aides who were always with us moving this process onward. I thank them on behalf of the people of El Salvador, which is the best tribute you may give our nation today. Now, we hope and say that this is the start of a new phase in the history of our country. We must forge ahead with that phase, in which all Salvadorans are involved, with faith and hope, knowing that in the end we are not just building for the current generation but for something even greater for future generations: a new El Salvador.

Just as we set aside our own interests and considered the interests of the Salvadoran people throughout the process, we hope to conduct this new phase in the same manner. For that reason I ask my fellow countrymen of the FMLN, just as we have happily concluded this task, that we will devote ourselves to conclude the new phase. The path is always difficult. No doubt it has pleasant surprises and sorrows in store for us. But the best thing is that we have demonstrated a firm commitment and positive attitude toward peace. To conclude, I beseech Almighty God to enlighten our minds and strengthen us to be able to preserve the peace that has been built through these agreements. Thank you. [applause]

#### **FMLN's Handal Speaks**

*PA1601224992 Mexico City Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 1843 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Speech by Jorge Shafik Handal, member of the General Command of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN, at the Alcazar Hall of Chapultepec Castle in Mexico City on the occasion of the signing of the Salvadoran peace agreement—live]

[Text] Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari; UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus Ghali; Messrs. Presidents of Venezuela, Spain, and Colombia; Messrs. Presidents of Central America; OAS President Joao Baena Soares; Messrs. Foreign Ministers and other representatives of guest governments; Ladies and Gentlemen; Friends and Comrades:

We have reason to be greatly satisfied that the signing of the peace agreement is being held here at Chapultepec Castle, where heroic children once demonstrated the unyielding determination of Mexicans to defend their

fatherland, dignity, and sovereignty. It is a place that also evokes Benito Juarez' victorious struggle against the usurpation of power and for the republic and the reforms that gave Mexico its definite status as a sovereign nation. These values, which belong to Mexico, are some of the principles of the Latin American spirit.

The signing of the peace agreements marks the end of a decisive stage in the long and heroic struggle of the Salvadoran people for liberty, justice, democracy, human dignity, and progress. It has been the untamable rebelliousness of thousands of Salvadorans, most of them young, such as the children of Chapultepec, that has led the nation to sign this new consensus that grants all its children equal rights to participate in ruling the country. The main aspect of this achievement is the end of military hegemony over the civilian nation. It marks the end of a very long era during which the liberal ideals of our forefathers were drowned for the benefit of a rich minority that was backed by force; a force that became insensible to the clamor of the hardworking and poor people.

For a very long time, Salvadorans tried, time and time again, to change this situation through peaceful means; even through elections. These doors, however, were closed. We had to grab our weapons and rebel to get these doors opened; we do not regret that.

The armed revolutionary struggle, under Salvadoran conditions, has been necessary and legitimate. The firm determination to take it to the end is to the credit of thousands of Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) combatants, supported, in all moments and circumstances, by the civilian population at the expense of great sacrifices and suffering. It is the people's movement that kept their struggle alive and their flags aloft in the face of adversity.

We pay an emotional tribute to all those who fell, to all the victims, and to all the people for their sacrifice and support. We pay tribute to Lil Milagros Ramirez, Luis Diaz, Rafael Arce Zablah, Felipe Pena, and Rafael Aguinda Carranza, who gave their lives for the ideals that are becoming a reality now. They gave their lives very early on, when it was difficult to even imagine this moment. They symbolize all our dead. They symbolize the unity of the revolutionary ranks, without which we would not be here at this solemn ceremony of international significance.

Monsignor Oscar Arnulfo Romero, Enrique Alvarez Cordova, other Revolutionary Democratic Front leaders, the Jesuit priests, the humble unarmed peasants who fell in Sumpul and El Mozote, and Tere Elizabeth Velazquez and her comrades are all symbols of the martyrdom of the Salvadoran people.

The FMLN General Command expresses its recognition of our combatants and chiefs, most of them members of the peasant population, who became a formidable and

exceptional guerrilla army. They are the true forgers of this just peace and the changes that are about to take place.

This has been and continues to be a struggle whose motivations and causes are very strong in our nation. The rebellion, determination, persistence, and conviction for peace and reforms were roaming the length and breadth of our hemisphere in Simon Bolivar, Francisco Morazan, Benito Juarez, Jose Marti, Cesar Augustin Sandino, Agustin Farabundo Marti, and so many other prominent Latin Americans who are the unyielding standard bearers of the future.

The accords we have signed contain the plans for the new country and life that we Salvadorans want. Now we begin the stage of implementing these accords. In other words, we now must turn these plans into an everyday lifestyle that represents the new consensus of the nation. The FMLN is aware of the risks, difficulties, and obstacles to overcome so the work will be carried out in compliance with the spirit of the law and with the documents that have been signed. The nation's stability, the solidity of peace, and the future of the fatherland will depend on it.

That is why we want to voice our willingness to comply and make the necessary efforts so everyone who is committed to the accords will also fully comply with them. Complying with the accords requires constant attention from the international community, which must strongly support the UN secretary general in his responsibility to watch over and verify the process and must contribute resources to help with the reconstruction of the country.

The FMLN has attained peace. It is stretching out its hand that has been a fist and extending it to those against whom we have fought. This should be the case in the culmination of a situation where there have not been any victors or vanquished and where the firm purpose is to initiate the unification of the Salvadoran family.

We also want to extend our hand to the U.S. Government in the search for a new relationship based on dignity and cooperation. We are walking down the path of the peace accords to modernize the state and the economy; to create a politically, ideologically, economically, and socially pluralist country as the basis for participative and representative democracy and stable peace; and to rejoin the world in an open and plural manner. This will allow Salvadorans to display their hard-working and creative nature to promote development and ensure broad and various means of development at a high rate.

We want to live in peace among the Salvadorans. We want to live in peace with the brotherly nations of Central America, and we want to establish active and close cooperation with them. We are definitely in favor of the total and prompt demilitarization of Central America, which will become an area of peace, integration, and constant progress. The FMLN is aware that the

negotiated solution of the Salvadoran civil war is something new in this and other hemispheres, where people are hopeful yet doubtful. Compliance with the accords is the only thing that can clear up uncertainties and turn them into useful contributions for other peoples. We hope that will be the case. We arrive at this moment, not as lost sheep returning to the flock, but as mature and strong promoters of changes long sought by the vast majority of Salvadorans. The FMLN is proud to render this service to the fatherland and its international prestige. This would never have been possible without the participation and work of the democratic forces at one time grouped under the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), which enriched our thoughts so much and opened so many doors for this struggle to all the countries of the world. We render homage and dedicate our thoughts to the memory of Guillermo Manuel Ungo, the man who summarized those thoughts and world endeavors.

It would not have been possible to attain these goals without the people's solidarity with our struggle literally from all continents on the planet. We also want to voice our recognition for the wise and accurate foresight of Mexico and France in their joint declaration of August 1981. That declaration demanded solving the Salvadoran conflict through the political means of negotiations and recognized the FMLN and the FDR as representative political forces, whose participation was indispensable to finding a solution. That memorable declaration by Mexico and France is present and triumphant today in Chapultepec Castle.

We want to thank Mexico for its constant support for the Salvadoran negotiations and the Mexican people for their warmth and affection. We want to voice our recognition of Cuba for its altruistic and always reliable and respectful support.

We especially want to thank hundreds of FMLN fighters and disabled war veterans, who have received sophisticated medical treatment, education, and dignified living conditions so they can recover and prepare to rejoin productive work. We wholeheartedly appreciate the solidarity of the Nicaraguan people, the Sandinist Front and its leaders, and the current government of Violeta Chamorro for their understanding and encouragement in favor of the negotiations.

We want to express our emotional recognition of Javier Perez de Cuellar, his personal representative Alvaro de Soto, his creative and hard-working team, and (Marrat Goulding) for all their unrelenting work to help us Salvadorans understand each other and agree on peace.

We greet the active and determined manner with which Butrus Ghali, the new UN secretary general, is giving continuity to the efforts to build peace in El Salvador. We also appreciate the governments of Mexico, Venezuela, Spain, and Colombia for their active participation as friends of the secretary general and for encouraging us and helping us attain the accord we have signed.

The FMLN wishes to recognize the U.S. Government for its cooperation so the negotiations would bear fruit, particularly the round of negotiations last September in New York. We thank so many other governments and the nongovernmental organizations of Europe and North America, as well as all the churches, for their support for the Salvadoran refugees, the people displaced by the war, and for their help in relocating new settlers. We thank them for their assistance to various groups of Salvadorans during these many years of suffering.

We ask all of them to maintain their support for El Salvador, to help us rebuild our country, and to consolidate the peace we have attained. The accords have paved the way for a economic and social rapprochement so we may agree on solutions that will enable us to share the costs of the war and the possible crisis that might emerge in the beginning stage of this new peace.

The National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace [Copaz] and other participative mechanisms for implementing and supervising compliance with the signed agreements have been created. Copaz has already begun to operate. We, the parties of the negotiations, have concluded our work. As of now, the entire nation takes over the key role in its own transformation.

Long live peace, long live El Salvador, long live Mexico!  
[applause]

### Mexico's Salinas Speaks

PA1701023592 Mexico City Radio and Television  
Networks in Spanish 1858 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Speech by Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari in the Alcazar Hall of Chapultepec Castle in Mexico City on the occasion of the signing of the Salvadoran peace agreement—live]

[Text] Your Excellencies heads of state and government; Your Excellency Secretary General of the United Nations; Your Excellency Secretary General of the OAS; representatives of the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, FMLN; Distinguished Guests; Ladies and Gentlemen:

The Mexican Government and people consider it a great honor for our territory to have been chosen by the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN for the signing of a peace agreement. We are also honored by the presence of the president of El Salvador; the heads of state of Central America, Colombia, and Venezuela; our friend the Spanish prime minister; representatives of friendly governments; and the secretaries general of the United Nations and the OAS.

The presence of all of you confirms the significance of the peace agreement for the people of El Salvador, the region, and the world. It is a tangible demonstration that in this decade, approaching the new century, it is possible to heal wounds, establish concord, and cooperate in peoples' common causes. Today is a day of triumph for

the Salvadoran people. We are happy that dialogue, reason, and justice have prevailed in a country that is very dear to us all. Thus ends a long and tragic conflict that caused the Salvadoran people too much suffering and that seriously undermined regional stability. Today there is a political resolve to establish peace. It is a response to the people's desire to end uncertainty and violence and open opportunities to fill the vacuums that have existed for over a decade. Thanks to the calm, constancy, and determination of the signatory parties, today the Salvadoran people have before them the hope for a civilian, democratic, and productive life of respect for human dignity. The Salvadoran people deserve peace, and that is why today they are bravely facing up to the challenge of building a new and better future based on this historic agreement.

El Salvador's triumph is also a victory for the region. Violent conflicts on the isthmus postponed the realization of the collective goal to attain greater welfare and more justice. Today the Central American people do not want another day to go by without seeking effective solutions to their development problems or without truly carrying forward their industry, trade, and culture. The lesson that these difficult years have taught Latin America is indelible. We are not going to waste the greatest recourse that nations have: the constructive, peaceful energy of their peoples; their unity in democracy; and their free, productive, and efficient efforts.

Peace is always the starting point for solutions, and cooperation among peoples is its firmest ally. El Salvador's triumph is also a triumph of the weapons of reason over the weapons of destruction. That is why it is a triumph for the world. We are now reaping the fruits of past diplomatic efforts—part of a peace-making process that has been primarily expressed in the historic meetings of the Central American presidents—that sought to give credit to the principles of nonintervention, self-determination, the peaceful solution of conflicts, and now, cooperation for peace and development.

We thus celebrate the fact that negotiation is a framework for understanding and that this agreement, which we sign today, will light the way for the times to come in which the harmonious solution of differences will be the universal goal of human coexistence in the 21st century.

The signing of this agreement is an act of courage that obliges the parties to fulfill it in a manner that is consistent with these fraternal peoples' desire for unity and equality. They have thus won the first battle on the path of reconstruction and progress: to go from being warriors to being builders and producers.

We share the pride of being witnesses to this agreement, and that is why we want to share the struggle against backwardness, injustice, and poverty. In Latin America, we are faced with a historic opportunity to have our continent again surprise the world, this time by building free and just societies with the tenacity and courage of our peoples.

Ladies and gentlemen, Mexico shares the Ibero-American soul and spirit. We understand its wounds, and we rejoice in all its victories. Our related cultures unite us and bind us. This commitment has been assumed by my country's governments throughout history. Thus, we are resolved to cooperate, always with respect, in the Central American region's new era. This intention, shared with the Governments of Spain, Colombia, and Venezuela, confirms our people's determination in difficult times and now in the time of working for peace.

We have proven the effectiveness of respectful cooperation of the countries in the region, in which the U.S. Government also participated. This was reaffirmed by the group of friends of the secretary general of the United Nations, under the leadership of Javier Perez de Cuellar, and through his representative Alvaro de Soto. Don Javier distinguished himself in these negotiations, brought honor to his post, and fulfilled his historic mission. Today, Butrus Ghali shows himself to be a true friend of the region. There is affinity with its principles and loyalty to the goals of international coexistence.

This Chapultepec Castle, the site of heroism by Mexican youths, is today a framework for peace. The agreements that were signed provide hope for the Salvadoran people, an opportunity for cooperation in Central America, and a chance for security in the world, thereby eliminating the last vestiges of the cold war.

We are not hiding the satisfaction and happiness that exists among all Mexicans. Peace and concord are shining for a brave people who will defend peace as a foundation of their community and their destiny. We unite with every Salvadoran at this time, because this is also an invocation of the best of humanity.

May peace now be translated into justice, freedom, and democracy. That is the measure of the Salvadoran people's dignity, and it is what the sister people of Mexico desire, respectfully and fraternally. [applause]

### Colombia's Gaviria Speaks

PA1701020592 Mexico City Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 1907 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Speech by Colombian President Cesar Gaviria in the Alcazar Hall of Chapultepec Castle in Mexico City on the occasion of the signing of the Salvadoran peace agreement—live]

[Text] Your Excellencies the Presidents of Mexico and El Salvador; Presidents and Chiefs of State; Mr. Prime Minister of Spain; Mr. UN Secretary General; Mr. OAS Secretary General; Mr. U.S. Secretary of States; Foreign Ministers; official representatives; spokesmen for the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]; Ladies and Gentlemen.

The people and the Government of Colombia hail with enthusiasm the Salvadoran peace agreements signed this morning with the cordial hospitality of the Mexican people and President Carlos Salinas de Gortari.

Fortunately President Alfredo Cristiani's government and the FMLN have made the decision to leave behind a long history of armed confrontation. Both sides have had the courage to admit the urgent need to rebuild El Salvador, as well as the need to restore peace for the Salvadoran people. With this in mind, they have designed a coherent and feasible timetable.

The Colombian Government also pays tribute to the United Nations for creating favorable conditions for international solidarity. This has made possible the negotiations and now the reconstruction of El Salvador.

Colombia enthusiastically welcomed former UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's initiative to the Group of Friends in support of the peace process. The commitment that Spain, Mexico, Venezuela, and Colombia have assumed should now facilitate the creation of a broader coalition from the international community.

Today we can observe that the Salvadoran peace process is not a process of expectations, but rather a process of concrete achievements. In addition to this, El Salvador has many things to teach the world because of its unique experience, its determination to commit to the future, and the extraordinary spirit of its people.

By putting hostilities aside, El Salvador has recovered its position as a strong and vigorous nation capable of managing its desires through democratic means. Above all, one must recognize the profound change in Salvadoran society and national renovation that has taken place. We now have a new Salvadoran country that is more diverse, more complex, and less likely to be subjected to the patterns of the past. Consequently, this new country has much more peace, liberty, and democracy.

Fortunately the world is completely aware of the fact that violence is not a vehicle of construction, but instead a vehicle of destruction and grief. The goals of justice, welfare, and progress can only be reached by the force of democratic will. There are now no valid arguments that favor violence.

However, democratic construction depends on the definition of common goals that arise from the mutual trust that exists between the two sides. It is enriched by that trust. This is the best formula for overcoming the obstacles that may arise or for resolving the conflicts of the society that is trying to construct institutions that will make all Salvadorans feel they are properly represented; a society that is trying to establish rules that everyone will accept and that will make peaceful coexistence and democratic struggle possible.

There is no prearranged path to lead nations inexorably toward liberty. Liberty is not simply born instantaneously when arms are put to rest. It must be constructed through a process filled with difficulties and surprises.

International observers of Latin American politics prefer to believe that these nations oscillate between moments of euphoria and moments of disenchantment. They do not realize that, with optimism and faith, this region has finally reached its destiny of unity and democracy.

Today it is impossible to obstruct our people's march toward the progress that exists in liberty. The culmination of that process is evidence of this. We cannot abandon El Salvador now. The need for solidarity within the entire international community is imperative so we can support that nation's political, economic, and social development.

It is also imperative that all Salvadorans be tolerant, that they have a will for reconciliation, and that they be committed to continuing along the path that has been chosen.

Just as we have accompanied the Salvadoran people in this process of negotiation, we will also accompany them in the comforting and audacious task of achieving reconciliation and reconstruction. Thank you.

### **Spain's Felipe Gonzalez Speaks**

*PA1701142192 Mexico City Radio and Television  
Networks in Spanish 1913 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Speech by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez in the Alcazar Hall of Chapultepec Castle in Mexico City on the occasion of the signing of the Salvadoran peace agreement—live]

[Text] Mr. President of the United States of Mexico, presidents, secretary general of the United Nations, ministers, ladies and gentlemen:

I thank Mexican President Salinas de Gortari for his invitation to attend the ratification ceremony of the Salvadoran peace agreements. The invitation has allowed me to bring to you a message of friendship and solidarity from His Majesty the king of Spain, and from the Spanish Government and people.

Today is undoubtedly a historic day for the Salvadoran people. In this first month of 1992, peace is formally sealed in that dear Central American country, peace after almost 12 years of confrontation and grief, which opens the doors to understanding and hope.

I wish on this occasion to acknowledge publicly an institution and a man whose firm commitment to the causes of peace and democracy has been justly rewarded on this occasion, thus culminating a brilliant career. The United Nations, under the mandate of then Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, laid the foundations of the agreement that is now being signed. The presence here of

his successor, Mr. Butrus Ghali, is an exercise of continuity that predicts the same determination in favor of the Salvadoran cause. I also wish to express to Mr. Alfredo Cristiani, the constitutional president of the Republic of El Salvador, the Spanish Government's recognition of the favorable attitude he has displayed toward the negotiation since taking office, despite the various occasions on which he faced serious obstacles by individuals opposed to an outcome such as the one we are witnessing today.

I am equally pleased to greet the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] delegation which, with this ratification, is proving its resolve to join democratically in El Salvador's political life, and the efforts of the rest of the people as they undertake the huge task of national reconstruction that lies ahead.

Both the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN delegations have experienced—what doubt can there be—very difficult periods, tense moments in which they proved their flexibility, pragmatism, and especially the generosity of placing El Salvador's collective interests before their own group interests. Today they can be pleased to confirm that their efforts have been rewarded through the enormous happiness of the Salvadoran people, to whom this message of peace is truly addressed.

Nothing that the friends of the secretary general have done from abroad out of friendship for the Salvadoran people would make sense without the authentic leadership of those who understood that violence and confrontation had no other future but hatred and poverty. Peace is the fruit of the efforts of those who believed in it and who have worked tenaciously to turn it into a basic, and not exceptional, element of the Salvadoran people's daily lives.

Peace in itself cannot guarantee progress and development; but without it, it would be impossible to consolidate democracy and stimulate the economy. Freedom, democracy, and economic development should play the leading roles and be the victors of the future that begins today, because Latin America can no longer allow weapons to be used to resolve that which only dialogue and cooperation can build.

In freedom, people's creative forces can be expressed; in democracy, resolve can gradually grow to form a global framework of cooperation. In peace, it will be possible to create the conditions for economic, political, and social development, and for the processes of regional integration.

In this final decade of the century, the peace agreement that is being signed today has an enormous symbolic value for a continent that has before it promising prospects, more so perhaps than it ever had in the past. Factors that might promote a profound transformation of structures and favor a climate of sustained progress are beginning to take shape, in a generalized manner.

Mr. President, from the very beginning of the conflict, the Spanish Government, convinced of the need to find as soon as possible some path that could lead to national reconciliation, showed its willingness to cooperate with the sides to seek a negotiated solution. For that reason, we provided all the logistical support required of us on the occasions of the previous rounds of talks. Guided by that same spirit, we did not hesitate to accept the proposal by the UN secretary general to join efforts with Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela to create the Group of Friends. It was within that group that we were able to coordinate efforts on behalf of this cause. Today, I would like to say that our attitude has not changed but has been strengthened, and we are determined to provide within our capabilities our loyal cooperation during the phase of national reconciliation and reconstruction that begins today.

Independent of other considerations, the issue under the present circumstances is to overcome grief, rebuild the country, and contribute serenely and firmly to national reconciliation through the free participation of all Salvadorans.

The leading role in supervising the implementation of the peace agreements will be played by the UN Security Council and secretary general. The Spanish Government will provide all the facilities within its power, in response to requests made through that organization, if it will somehow facilitate the fulfillment of the agreements. We are also willing to participate, with the concurrence of other nations, in a common effort to ensure the success of the national reconstruction plan designed by the government, in accordance with the interests and goals of all the Salvadoran people. This moment is the starting point.

I must once again express my personal satisfaction and that of the Spanish people over the conclusion of these agreements. What we especially desire is the fulfillment of the predictions, and the definitive opening of a path to firm and lasting peace in dear El Salvador. Thank you very much. [applause].

#### Venezuela's Perez Speaks

PA1701031992 Mexico City Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 1921 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Speech by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez in the Alcazar Hall of Chapultepec Castle in Mexico City on the occasion of the signing of the Salvadoran peace agreement—live]

[Text] Mr. President of Mexico; Mr. President of El Salvador; heads of state; Mr. UN Secretary General; members of the Salvadoran Government delegation and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN]; Foreign Ministers; Ladies and Gentlemen:

I bring to this great Mexican nation the joy of all Venezuelans for the peace agreement that has just been

signed between representatives of the Salvadoran Government and representatives of the FMLN. I also wish to express our deepest and enthusiastic solidarity with this historic event for Latin America and extend our gratitude to the United Nations, headed by our Latin American compatriot Javier Perez de Cuellar, whose mediation and that of his advisers has made it possible for us to participate in this historic ceremony.

We must all ponder the new Latin American realities. Today, tomorrow, and always we must reflect on a redefinition of the fundamental principles that are paving the way for a new international doctrine. It first came about in Contadora during the Nicaraguan civil war process. It continued with the Contadora Group and its support group, which were finally able to gather the Nicaraguan people's desire for peace and fraternity. It then became the decided stimulus for the heads of state of the Central American countries to finally mold themselves into forgers of their own great destiny.

The Esquipulas Agreements are present here today. We must remember these agreements as the starting point of a reality that has finally taken shape and of which all our nations should feel proud. A reality that has given way to the phenomenon of peace in Central America established through the endeavor of Central Americans and Latin Americans. In Nicaragua it came about through free elections made possible by those who emerged as victors in a war against dictatorship. Today, we have a peace agreement achieved with the assistance of the Latin American countries, Spain, and the United States.

However, the important point is the reformulation of previously fixed principles. We believe that nonintervention must be and will continue to be a fundamental guiding principle for the coexistence and safety of our nations. Nevertheless, in redefining the new international doctrine, we will have to cease considering nonintervention the best alternative to intervention, as was done in the past.

Nonintervention has always led to intervention. We now recognize in these events the presence of supranational rights that must be protected, not by nations in particular, but by the United Nations or the regional organizations created for this purpose, such as the OAS.

As we celebrate the UN mediation under circumstances that in the past would have been considered an internal affair of the country where these dramatic events took place before the indifferent eyes of the world, today—as Mr. Butrus Ghali, the new UN secretary general, whom we greet here today with confidence and joy, said—the UN Security Council engaged in studying this affair and adopted the decision of admitting that its secretary general would become the mediator in the conflict.

Therefore, what the representative of the FMLN described here will never happen again. He said that violence is the only right left for people when the roads to

democratic struggle are closed. As of today, the supranational organizations will open the roads to ban violence among our nations.

I am saying this because at this time I want to remind our hemispheric nations that we have another commitment along the path toward full implementation of democracy and freedom in our hemisphere. I am referring to reinstating the legitimate choice of the people's sovereign will, the president of Haiti, to the government of his country. In this regard, it was not the OAS or the United Nations, but the OAS that has taken over this new role of international law and of world and regional organizations. [sentence as heard]

Salvadorans: On behalf of Venezuela, I want to tell you in this great and wonderful Mexico that our people and country are willing to continue the cooperative efforts that we started at the beginning of the conflict; that we continue in the Group of Four with the presidents of Mexico, Colombia, and Spain; and that we are willing to continue now as the friends of the secretary general in this difficult process ahead so peace will be effective and definitely pave the way for Salvadoran progress and democracy.

Nevertheless, we cannot forget that as head of the government that initiated these negotiations, President Cristiani also has our confidence. We are sure that as president of his country he will know how to carry out the negotiations that must now culminate with the full implementation of each of the accords.

Our nations and other nations of the world cannot ignore the tremendous tragedy that prevailed for over 12 years in El Salvador. Without our cooperation, it will not be possible to definitively heal the wounds and open the broad and pleasant path of democracy for this great brotherly country in Central America. Thank you very much. [applause]

### President Cristiani Speaks

PA1601234692 Mexico City Radio and Television Networks in Spanish 1930 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Speech by President Alfredo Cristiani at the Alcazar Hall of Chapultepec Palace in Mexico City on the occasion of the signing of the Salvadoran peace agreement—live]

[Text] Your Excellency Carlos Salinas de Gortari, President of the United States of Mexico, and Mrs. Gortari; Your Excellencies Presidents of Central America and Panama and of the Group of Friends and distinguished wives; Your Excellency UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali; Your Excellency OAS Secretary General Joao Baena; Your Excellencies members of the Mexican Cabinet; Your Excellencies foreign ministers; Ladies and Gentlemen:

Today, 16 January 1992, Salvadorans are meeting in a great celebration of peace. We are among friends who

have accompanied us in the immense and difficult task of reaching this moment. The single and fundamental purpose of harmony makes us envision a new Salvadoran fatherland that emerges from a major historical trial. We were assisted by the strong support of a rationality that is without precedent in our social and political methods of solving profound differences. After an intense and complex negotiating process, we are all here with a final and specific agreement, which the Salvadoran people take on as the commitment of the entire nation. The unmistakable national nature of the peace agreement signed today creates a genuine possibility for peace and creates a very special condition that is also without precedent. We realize that what is henceforth taking place in El Salvador is not the reinstatement of the peace that existed before, but the inauguration of an authentic peace based on social consensus; on fundamental harmony among social, political, and ideological sectors; and, most of all, on a concept that regards the country as a whole without exclusions of any kind.

We would be unfairly nearsighted if we only took a glance at the immediate past to gauge the scope of what has been happening in El Salvador for some time now. The crisis in which the Salvadoran nation floundered in the past decade did not arise from a void and was not the result of individual actions. Such a painful and tragic crisis has long-standing and profound social, political, economic, and cultural roots. The nonexistence or scarcity of possibilities and means to allow for the free flow of ideas and the natural development of different political plans that stem from freedom of thought and action constituted one of the most harmful flaws of our national way of life in the past. In sum, a truly democratic way of life did not exist.

The profound crisis made the real possibility for democracy to emerge in our country. If we used to talk about an incipient democracy, now, after the agreements that were solemnly formalized today, we can say that the Salvadoran democracy belongs to all of us. Consequently, we all have to work for its development and progressive expansion because it is a patriotic commitment and because we have this shared historical responsibility in the face of the future. The peace agreement is an act of faith in freedom and perfection by an entire nation whose suffering and stoicism have given it the right to hope. We can hope for a more human and full life, without exclusions or privileges. This hope takes form in the peace agreement, and that is why we say that the agreement is a platform of harmony for the present and the future.

It is not only the outcome of the negotiations that is valuable as the positive result of a constructive and concerted effort; it is also the dialogue itself, the reasonable understanding, and the sensible and effective search for solutions to the gravest and most difficult problems that we now highlight as something tremendously significant to the development of the Salvadoran democracy.

Violence begets violence. Respectful and dynamic understanding beget peace. We fully understand that peace is based on an indispensable minimum of trust among human beings, groups, and institutions. We Salvadorans come from a period characterized by an obstinate distrust among people and sectors. Now we must all make a consistent effort to build trust; we believe that the peace agreement is an excellent basis for it. Although they were not mentioned during this long and difficult negotiating process, unavoidable possibilities for trust began to appear because of the total agreement. The fact that practically the entire country is represented in this room right now is a graphic and eloquent expression that Salvadorans have begun to trust in our status as compatriots who are linked by a single national destiny. The new reality that is formally beginning in El Salvador is clearly demanding that we work in that direction. To reach this memorable day, which our children and grandchildren will always remember with emotion and respect, is the most cherished hope of all Salvadorans.

We have said, already many times, that the great creator of this peace is the people themselves; therefore, they should and must be the main beneficiaries of it. The new Salvadoran society which now emerges stronger from the peace efforts, is, undeniably, the greatest protagonist of the new period we are beginning. This is a reality that will help give our democracy more viability and vitality. We want a democracy with no limits other than the law. We want it to be extremely democratic. We are committed to promoting human rights, not only political but social and economic rights. The truth is that we are announcing to the world a new plan for overall coexistence in El Salvador. We are talking about a plan that will not only be technical but that will have profound human projections for the persons of flesh and blood who work, dream, and suffer.

We are not dreamers, and we are not naive. We know about the historical challenges that lie ahead for our fatherland after today. We know the difficulties involved in our country's material reconstruction and moral restoration. However, we are encouraged by the thought that if we Salvadorans, by working together, were able to reach a peace agreement, which seemed impossible to so many, almost nothing should be impossible for us as far as agreements are concerned.

To reach this day, we required the support and the understanding of friends in the process. The countries that formed the UN secretary general's Group of Friends—Mexico, Colombia, Spain, and Venezuela—and in particular their presidents, foreign ministers, and permanent representatives at the highest world forum, deserve the recognition and gratitude of all Salvadorans for their dedication, determination, and solidarity in the search for peace in El Salvador.

UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar—whose term expired the minute the agreement, which made this moment possible, was signed—and his personal representatives Doctor Alvaro De Soto and (Marak Goulding)

are partly responsible for the full success of the negotiations. Current UN Secretary General Butrus Ghali has enthusiastically joined the task of fully implementing all the accords, and we are confident that his contribution will have great value in that regard.

The UN Security Council and the governments of other friendly countries are and continue to be interested in the continuation of the process. They want to see the implementation phase reach an absolute and full completion. We thank them all for their inspiration and support.

Regarding the internal aspects of the process, we must express some words regarding the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], with which the government has signed the peace agreement. The important responsibility to consolidate and develop this important peace project is resting on the FMLN. We tell the FMLN, with conviction and respect, that its support is necessary to develop a stable and consistent democracy in El Salvador. We are confident that in the new era we are beginning, all political and social forces can work together to benefit the country. El Salvador deserves it.

The conflict has been put behind us. We believe in and we must look toward the future, which is the only place where we will be able to build a great, prosperous, free, and fair El Salvador. This is what we basically want. The lessons that have been learned must be absorbed and bear fruit. This will permit us to achieve a better life; but we are not going to weep over the ashes. There is only time for work, reconciliation, and peace in the country.

We thank Mexico for this extraordinary hospitality, which is embodied in the noble solidarity displayed by its illustrious president. His friendship for El Salvador has left unforgettable marks. We thank our Central American brothers for displaying solidarity and attending this ceremony, which also belongs to them. We thank them for their permanent work to achieve peace in the region.

We thank our friends from the rest of the world who are here today. Above all, we thank God, for He has given Salvadorans the wonderful gift of peace, after working hard to earn it. May God bless us all. May peace be with us now and forever. Thank you very much. [applause]

### President Cristiani Gives News Conference

PA1701034992 San Salvador Radio Networks  
in Spanish 2217 GMT 16 Jan 92

[News conference by President Alfredo Cristiani with local and foreign reporters and unidentified announcer at the International Press Center in Mexico City—live; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Reporter, in progress] ...peace in your country. How does this facilitate the establishment of a common market in Central America given that the attainment of peace in the region is becoming increasingly possible?

[Cristiani] This will definitely open the path for Central American integration. We have achieved some progress in the area of integration. As you know, there are already free trade agreements in place among El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, and we hope that the other countries will join us. As conflicts are eradicated in our countries, integration will be more easily achieved.

[Announcer] This is the great national network for peace from the International Press Center in Mexico. Questions and answers continue in this news conference by President Cristiani.

[Reporter, in progress] ...[words indistinct] the treaty regarding the fate of Salvadorans living in the United States [words indistinct] immigration law for refugees in that country?

[Cristiani] That specific issue was not actually addressed during the peace process. In other words, there is no mention of it in the agreements. However, El Salvador is making efforts to have all laws that favor illegal Salvadorans extended in that country. Our aim is not to tell Salvadorans not to return to their country, because they have the right to do so. We want them to find an improved situation when they return. If possible, we want them to find a reconstructed country and a country with a growing economy that is able to absorb them within a sector that will allow them to become productive. We are continuing our efforts in Washington before the U.S. Government to allow them to stay in the United States, without encountering problems, for as long as they want to stay. As Salvadorans, we are willing to welcome them back with open arms, because this is their home. However, I believe that if their return were to take place in a more orderly and smooth fashion, as part of a process, their reincorporation into life in El Salvador would be a little easier.

[Announcer] The great national radio network for peace continues. Alfredo Cristiani, constitutional president of the Republic of El Salvador, is accompanied by Vice President Francisco Merino and Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Pacas Castro.

[Reporter] I would like to ask you the following: It was said here that you would not sign the peace agreements. I would like to know what finally made you sign them. Did any sector apply pressure?

[Cristiani] There was no pressure. Rumors typically surround events like this. These are expectations that are nothing more than the products of imagination. My name was not on the list of the Salvadoran Government negotiating commission; the negotiating commission was going to sign the agreement. I decided to sign it to give strength to the peace agreements and voice my commitment to the consolidation of peace based on the fulfillment of the agreements. There was a report on this. We do not know the source, but people apparently thought that I did not want to sign; however, [words indistinct].

[Announcer] President Cristiani continues to answer questions at this news conference.

[Reporter] In realistic, pragmatic terms, what government plan have you prepared to heal the wounds left by the war? Also, to expand on the gentleman's question, what facilities will you grant Salvadorans living in the United States in order for them to return?

[Cristiani] First of all, we have designed a national reconstruction plan that contemplates, let us say, very significant support directed particularly at areas of our country most seriously affected by the conflict. It is for those people who have war-related problems. I believe that to the extent that they can incorporate themselves in a peaceful manner and obtain sufficient benefits for themselves and their families, the peace and reconciliation process in the country will be facilitated.

Nevertheless, I have always said that reconciliation in El Salvador is not the government's exclusive responsibility. It is the responsibility of all Salvadorans to seek reconciliation in our actions and in the way we respond to the promising future that could be El Salvador's when the agreements are signed. Toward this end, I believe that we are fortunate to have a people who are very given to forgiving, to forgetting the negative, and to seeking the good in the future. I am optimistic this will be accomplished.

As for our fellow compatriots who are in the United States for a variety of reasons, El Salvador's doors are always open; this is their home. We will give them all of the necessary facilities to return and, as I said earlier, I hope they will not choose to return when a law passed in the United States forces them to do so, but when their return can be problem-free and they can find a decent livelihood.

[Reporter] [Name indistinct] for EXCELSIOR. I would like to ask you about the amnesty that has been mentioned. Would this amnesty be total, general, or partial? Would it be a start with a clean slate? Will the murderers of Monsignor Romero and the Jesuits, for example, go unpunished, or will these crimes be excluded from the amnesty as your government proposes?

[Cristiani] I have not made any amnesty proposal, and if you review the peace agreements you will see that they refer to legislative measures because the Salvadoran Legislative Assembly must decide on an amnesty. I understand that over the past two or three days the political parties that comprise the transitional phase of Copaz [National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace] have been meeting with the representatives of the FMLN and government. One of the topics they have been discussing is how, when, and at what juncture there will be an amnesty in El Salvador. Regardless of its nature, the best amnesty will be the result of a consensus. Without a consensus, no amnesty will be good for the process.

[Reporter] Sir, I am from Televisa, Mexico. You must now face a new battle: the country's reconstruction. How will your government initiate this battle?

[Cristiani] As I explained earlier, we have designed a reconstruction plan that contemplates all sorts of programs. It specifically focuses on the fighters' (?reincorporation areas) and, in one way or another, it attempts to alleviate the areas most affected by the armed conflict. We have a certain amount of our own internal funds with which to meet the immediate needs of the reconstruction plan. Nevertheless, we have been making an effort through the international community to find support for the reconstruction program. Fortunately, we have the verbal support of the four friendly countries—Mexico, Venezuela, Spain, and Colombia; the United States; the EEC; Canada; and Japan. In short, for the time being there is a positive reaction. We must now seek specific support for the different programs contemplated in the plan.

[Figuerro] Mr. President, I am Carlos Figueroa from the United States' Radio Pacifico. Perhaps Vice President Merino could also answer this question regarding the political future of Arena, Nationalist Republican Alliance. Now that the FMLN (?will join the political arena), what is the possibility of Arena winning the 1994 elections?

[Cristiani] I believe that the event you have witnessed today is in compliance with one of the electoral promises made by Arena. President Cristiani has conducted a very difficult process, but he has done so with a straightforward attitude, with sincerity, and with a strong desire for peace. This effort has also been accompanied by the development of the national rescue program through which El Salvador has been able to achieve a very spectacular economic recovery, not only at the regional level, but also within the Latin American countries. At the same time, El Salvador has been developing social compensation programs to satisfy some of the basic needs of the population.

We believe this effort, the results of which are now clear, will allow our party to capitalize on credibility, trust, and support and to emerge as winners during the forthcoming elections. With respect to the participation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] militants, that is precisely what we have been striving for during these past years that democracy in El Salvador has been growing.

The struggle should involve ideas; we should combat ideas with ideas. The will of the people voiced through elections should be the only mandate to rule.

[Announcer] This is the great national network for peace.

[Reporter] Mr. President, I would like to know your opinion on the Cuban Government's decision to execute the three exiles [words indistinct] these three Cuban exiles. What do you think the consequences will be if this execution takes place?

[Cristiani] I would answer that question by saying that there is no death penalty in our country. We believe that it is an extreme sentence, especially in cases of political dissidence. We have always advocated democracy, freedom, and political opportunities. We do not believe it is advisable for people to face such a fate just because they are seeking a political opportunity where they are denied one.

[Reporter] I am [name indistinct] of newspaper EL IMPARCIAL of Sonora. Mr. President, Mexican intellectuals have claimed that the signing of this peace agreement constitutes a lesson for the U.S. Government and a victory for the FMLN. What is your opinion?

[Cristiani] I do not view this as a lesson for the United States. From our standpoint, we have had the backing of the United States for the peace efforts that we began in 1989. The support that the previous and current governments have received from the United States was based on the fact that the FMLN still existed as an armed rebel group that was trying to reach political power through armed means. This is not tolerable, from our viewpoint, especially when democracy started in 1982. I also believe that there is no other winner than the Salvadoran people. In this regard, I am categorical: There are no losers, and there is only one winner: the Salvadoran people.

[Hernandez] Mr. President, I am Patricia Hernandez of newspaper UNOMASUNO. I have two questions. First, is there a package for those disabled by the war within your development plan? Second, besides the support and solidarity expressed, are there any figures on the cooperation by countries that have promoted this? From the EC and the group of friendly countries?

[Cristiani] There is clearly a program, and it was even included in a paragraph dealing with reconstruction and the disabled. It gives them special treatment and possibly even helps them recover so they can incorporate themselves into productive life in one way or another. It also provides support for those who are unable to do so. We are talking about the disabled from both sides.

As for figures, no country has yet committed specific amounts, but the amount required by the plan, if I am correct, stands at about \$1.8 billion; [chuckles].

[Reporter] Mr. President, I am [name indistinct] of the INFORMACION newspaper from Copenhagen, Denmark. I have two questions. The first question is: Has your government already established priorities for the projects related to the country's reconstruction, and does it already have concrete promises from some countries? You mentioned the EC and South American countries. The other question is: Now that El Salvador is on the path to peace, will your government work to support the peace process in Guatemala?

[Cristiani] As I said before, there are indeed plans that may be projected for the towns that have been affected the most by the conflict! Those plans involve former fighters from both sides trying to incorporate themselves

into a productive life as soon as possible and taking adequate services to those areas that had been neglected because of the violence. That is basically what the reconstruction plan involves in the short term.

I also said that there are no concrete commitments. In the case of the United States, there is already a fund that was created with the unused portion of last year's U.S. military aid for El Salvador; it amounts to \$13 million. But that was not the final amount. It was just used to get the fund for the reconstruction of the country started. The EEC has, up to now, picked one of the programs. That is the program for the resettlement of communities in the areas of conflict; this involves \$8 million, but that is not the total amount, either. These are the only concrete offers we have so far.

Regarding the Guatemalan conflict, as a Central American country, it is not that we will start trying to help solve the Guatemalan conflict. The whole Central American region has, through the presidents' meetings, been looking for a way to free Central America of these internal conflicts. We have been helping the Guatemalan Government in every way we can, both the previous and the current governments.

I do believe that maybe now our example will open up more possibilities. I believe that Guatemala's irregular forces no longer have an excuse to say that it is not possible to reach an agreement through negotiations. They must speed up that search and not waste more time or delay the process. We are convinced of President Serrano Elias' political will to find peace as soon as possible, and I believe that it must be taken advantage of. We, of course, are still bent on helping our brotherly Republic of Guatemala.

[Reporter] Will your government offer a government office to any rebel representative?

[Cristiani] We have not thought of that. We believe that, since our administration is on the way out, the important thing is that they participate in the next elections. They might then win offices in the state organizations based on the support the people give them.

[Reporter] Mr. President, I have two questions. First, you spoke of amnesty. What are the possibilities of the amnesty, as an instrument of reconciliation, backfiring if it benefits persons involved in the Jesuit Case, for example? We spoke to Archbishop Rivera y Damas about this today. Second, what are the main obstacles that you foresee in this first stage between now and [word indistinct]?

[Cristiani] In first place, as I said, amnesty should not backfire if it is agreed upon by consensus. If there is consensus regarding a pardon, forgiveness, or whatever, then no one can refute it. However, if there is no consensus, an amnesty could backfire.

As for the greatest obstacles, I believe they would probably involve unsympathetic groups desiring to initiate

problems; groups that disagree with peace; or individuals from different groups, be they from the left or the right. These are some obstacles that could obstruct our path. Obtaining sufficient resources to fulfill the expectations of a people who are expecting a lot from the end of the country's internal conflict is another issue that could be a problem in the short term.

[Reporter] Mr. President, [name indistinct] of Radio Marti. The FMLN representative had words of gratitude for Cuba. How important is it for the guerrillas to join El Salvador's civilian and (perhaps) political life to [words indistinct] relations between El Salvador and Cuba? Will you or someone from your delegation meet with the Cuban foreign minister who is here?

[Cristiani] The truth is that I did not get around to greeting the Cuban foreign minister. I spoke only with his wife, whom I met at the Los Pinos residence. Nevertheless, I believe that to the extent that changes are made in Cuba that will allow for the gradual implementation of individual freedoms, relations between our countries will improve. I state it this way because I believe I know how the other Central American countries think; we want to see increased freedom in Cuba so we can have closer ties.

This does not mean our relations are entirely bad. For some time we have been in contact with people from the Cuban Government and with Fidel Castro himself in Guadalajara, and we have seen a few things that are favorable to the peace process and situations that could gradually produce a detente. Obviously, El Salvador's relations with Cuba have been quite tense in the past. Nevertheless, I believe it is necessary for Cuba to allow more freedom, to establish democracy, and to open up to the changes that are taking place in the rest of the world.

[Reporter] Sir, what role did the Catholic Church play in this process?

[Cristiani] I believe the Catholic Church has played an important role in peace. On various occasions it has even been the main link between the government and the FMLN and, of course, its internal pastoral effort has facilitated the path to a solution like today's. I believe the Catholic and other churches have played an important role.

[Reporter] I have two questions. The first question I ask with due respect, Sir. You have not appeared to be as euphoric over the past few days as other sectors of the Salvadoran population are over the peace agreements' ratification. My second question is whether the agreement's ratification will be marked by two celebrations in two different sites in San Salvador: one by the Arena party over which you preside, and the other by the people.

[Cristiani] First, I believe that at times, perhaps because of my responsibilities and the work I have done, I am

unable to express my inner happiness. Believe me, I am truly satisfied that we have been able to reach this moment.

Second, the Salvadoran Government is going to host a nationwide party, to which everyone will be invited, on 1 February, the day on which the verified cease-fire begins. What is taking place at this time is only a reception the Arena party is holding for the president who belongs to that party; they want to welcome the president to celebrate the agreement signed today. Other sectors wanted to hold parties or events. I believe, regarding the popular sectors, that anywhere you go you will find persons of the same social level. In this sense there are no differences. Different sectors and groups have been here throughout these days and they have manifested themselves individually. On 1 February the government is going to invite everyone to a national party to celebrate peace in El Salvador.

[Reporter] Mr. President, there are two questions I would like to ask you. The first one is: Have there been talks with the Mexican Government regarding the renegotiation of the oil supply debt? The other question is related to an announcement made this morning by the Venezuelan president regarding an offer of assistance that will be made once the agreement has been signed. Has this offer been formally made?

[Cristiani] We were able to renegotiate our debt with Mexico during the official visit made last year, so this issue has been solved for some time. As for an offer by President Carlos Andres Perez, he has not made any concrete offers. He, as well as the other presidents that comprise the Group of Friends, have offered some suggestions related to some type of assistance program for El Salvador. However, there is no formal plan, only the intention of the four countries, to start devising mechanisms to assist in the reconstruction of El Salvador.

[Romero] I am Elsa Romero from EPOCA magazine. Is there any danger of the guerrilla leadership creating a disproportionate military power?

[Cristiani] I believe that in El Salvador a democratic process has taken place as of 1982 and that this process has resulted in the evolution of all the institutions and sectors in the country. In this respect, the Armed Forces have also evolved and have become more professional. It has also become an institution that respects the legitimate elected authority. With the reforms and changes that will be implemented with the peace agreement, I firmly believe that the Armed Forces will emerge as a stronger and more democratic institution for the forthcoming peace period in El Salvador. I believe that it can rightfully and sincerely be said that if there is one institution that has contributed the most to making this peace agreement a reality, it is the Armed Forces. This institution has actively participated. You have already seen General Mauricio Vargas as one of the members of

the Peace Commission. There has also been a support group from the Armed Forces involved. Therefore, I see no problems in the future.

[Ayala] I am Carlos Ayala of YSUK from El Salvador. There is no doubt that the peace agreement signed today has given us hope. Nevertheless, there are certain facts that help generate skepticism among the Salvadoran people. I will refer to two in particular. First, we were informed today that bodies continue to appear with clear signs of having been victims of the death squads. In second place, the Armed Forces continue with conscription. This type of information tends to create skepticism. Mr. President, what is the government doing to overcome these events?

[Cristiani] In the first place, this was expected. We said on several occasions that, as of the peace agreement, there would be violent, extremist, and minority group that would try to take matters into their own hands. We previously stated in El Salvador, and repeat once more, that we are going to fight against all those groups who persist in the use of violence, regardless of their affiliation or leanings. In this respect, I believe that it is not only the government's obligation, but also the Salvadorans', to see how these groups—who thank God are a only minority—can be stopped. Most Salvadorans want peace. Therefore, we must quickly do something about this issue. Remember that on 31 October two regrettable events took place. There were even reports involving international media representatives in El Salvador. In this respect, we are willing to put a stop to these incidents. Regarding the second question on conscription, that is to cease as of as of today.

[Gonzalez] I Am Nicolas Gonzalez Gonzalez of DIARIO DE MEXICO. I want to ask you the following question: Now that the FMLN will leave its weapons and clandestinity to pass on to the political struggle, are the Salvadoran Government sectors afraid that the former rebels might win the sympathy of the people and take over power in the next elections?

[Cristiani] No. There is no fear of that at all. I believe that if they achieve it, that is democracy and we will congratulate them, but only as long as they continue to search for power within the limits of democracy. We have had experiences in the past; it would not be the first time. We must remember, and Jorge Shafik Handal even mentioned it today, that some members of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] decided in 1987 to rejoin the democratic process, and now they have an important role in the Legislative Assembly. That is what we are looking for in El Salvador. We are not afraid of democracy; on the contrary, we want democracy.

[Mora] Mr. President, I am Edgar Mora from Radio Sonora of Costa Rica. First of all, congratulations for the role you have played. Mr. President, is your government's structural adjustment economic policy compatible with the people's expectations for insertion into

agrarian production, which is the basic factor for development in your country? Or will you have to modify the [words indistinct] credit? If you are forced to modify those, what policies will you adopt?

[Cristiani] The field you have mentioned, the agrarian field, is the one that has been least affected by the structural adjustment program. On the contrary, in a sense it has been favored by the program, particularly with the traditional exportation products. By getting the real exchange rate for our currency, the exports were favored because they had a higher price within the country.

Second, credit for the agricultural sector has been a priority because we know that it is still the main sector of the national economy. In 1990, it was the sector that stood out in economic growth; it gave the country a positive economic growth rate. At the end of 1991, we unfortunately had a drought and its impact decreased the agricultural sector's growth, but it was still positive.

However, the structural adjustment program does affect all sectors regarding the purchasing power of its currency and, in that sense, it obviously has more of a harder impact on those who have less. We have been promoting compensation programs for the adjustment program, not thinking that it is the total solution, but just the necessary help to pass the stage needed for the country to recover and for everyone to start feeling the benefits of the structural adjustment program.

The adjustment program is not meant to be permanent. It is a program meant to, in its first stage, stabilize the economy by eliminating all the distortions within it. Once those distortions have been eliminated, the economy is ready to take off, and the negative effect of the adjustments will be over. In that sense—I repeat—our government has compensation programs aimed particularly at the lower-income sectors as long as the adjustment program lasts.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]. Mr. Cristiani, you have used the word democracy on several occasions. What is your understanding of democracy?

[Cristiani] We could spend a lot of time speaking about democracy if we want to state everything democracy can be. But democracy is mainly about the understanding among people that, as long as we are aware that our rights go only to the point where another persons' rights begin, we are all free as long as we do not violate another person's freedom. That, for me, is the essence of democracy.

[Reporter] Mr. President, [name indistinct] from Cadena Sonora of El Salvador. William Walker, U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, said today that the increasing presence of armed groups who are unhappy with the agreements could not be obviated. I know we all believe that it will affect the process. What will the government do in this case? I also have a question for Commander Leonel Gonzalez. We would like you to

clarify something for us. Regarding the handling of the disappearance of the FMLN, we are not clear on whether or not the FMLN, including the END [National Army for Democracy], will disappear as a political force.

[Cristiani] We have said before that we will fight all violence generated by groups regardless of their persuasion or ideology. Did you address a question to Leonel Gonzalez, or did you make a comment on his statements?

[Unidentified speaker] This is not Leonel Gonzalez, but the Salvadoran foreign minister [words indistinct].

[Reporter] This morning Jorge Shafik Handal said that the least the Salvadoran people can do to thank Javier Perez de Cuellar for his peace efforts was to build a monument in his honor. Do you agree? Also, former Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said that with the signing of the peace agreement in El Salvador—and should peace be achieved in Guatemala—the Central American armies would have no reason to exist; that is, the dream of eradicating militarism in Central America would be achieved. What is your opinion?

[Cristiani] I agree that Dr. Perez de Cuellar played a major leadership role in the peace process in El Salvador, especially his personal efforts during the last phase. However, there are different ways to reward people. I believe that monuments in El Salvador are reserved for Salvadoran historical figures. This is not an attempt to detract from Dr. Perez de Cuellar. I believe he deserves recognition, and you will see that he will be duly rewarded in the future. What was your second question?

[Reporter] [Words indistinct]

[Cristiani] As the Sandinist Army disappears we could be persuaded to reduce the size of Central American armies.

[Marroquin] Mr. President, I am Hector Miguel Marroquin of EL UNIVERSITARIO of El Salvador. On (231) December explosive devices were set off at El Camino Real as vehicles of the international press passed by. This obviously worries us members of the local and international media. Is this incident being investigated?

[Cristiani] There are investigations under way. In fact, we understand that the United States has expressed interest in this, because at least one of the journalists involved is a U.S. citizen. This is under investigation. It is not easy to determine who the culprits of these incidents are because they are part of clandestine groups. However, we will fight all groups that sow violence in El Salvador; we will do all we can. The United States has expressed its desire to support the government with material help and, if need be, to investigate these incidents and eradicate such groups.

[Torres] Mr. President, I am Kiara Torres of (El Norte) of Monterrey. Now that the war is over, will the size of the Army be reduced? By what percentage and beginning when?

[Cristiani] The reduction begins on 1 February and it will be reduced by 50 percent over the first phase, which will last two years. This will be a gradual process because we cannot demobilize all these members of the Armed Forces and throw them out in a disorderly fashion, because they would fill the ranks of the country's unemployed. We do not want them to go through a trauma of this sort. There is a timetable divided into phases. There is a commitment between the government and the United Nations by which the latter will verify the reduction process.

[Moderator] Mr. President, thank you very much for your answers and thank you to Vice President Merino and the foreign minister, and thank you to our fellow journalists for having been here with us this afternoon at this news conference. Thank you very much.

### President Cristiani Speaks at Liberty Square

PA1701044792 San Salvador Radio Networks  
in Spanish 0309 GMT 17 Jan 92

[President Alfredo Cristiani speech before citizens gathered in Liberty Square in San Salvador—live]

[Text] Salvadoran brothers, a few hours ago we had the opportunity to experience emotional moments on Mexican territory. At noon today El Salvador entered a new phase of its history after signing the peace accords that will be henceforth called the Chapultepec Agreements. Nevertheless, we cannot hide the emotion that fills us upon returning to our beloved homeland and finding you so happy, merrily participating in this beautiful welcome [shouts, applause], and gathered here in the square named after one of the essential principles that all Salvadorans seek—liberty.

We are sure that peace in El Salvador will be forever; that violence has been eradicated from our country; and that, from now on, all Salvadorans have the right to seek a better future, achieve progress, and bequeath to our children a more human, beautiful homeland in peace and harmony. We recall that we were an opposition party a few years ago, and that everyone thought that if the Nationalist Republican Alliance [ARENA] rose to power, El Salvador would find itself immersed in a bloodbath.

On 1 June 1989, thanks to the support given by all of you, we were able to state in our inaugural speech that we would make the search for peace our primary goal, and that we would do everything necessary—within a legal framework, without violating the Constitution, and within rational limits—to achieve an agreement that allowed the Salvadoran people to again live as brothers and to call ourselves fellow citizens.

Those who thought that ARENA's members were not capable of a human feeling like the desire to achieve peace for the Salvadoran people now must face reality—because it was ARENA, the members of ARENA, and all the Salvadoran people who made it possible to achieve

peace in our country. We have the right to enjoy the happiness that we feel today, and there is no better moment than tonight to do it—to enjoy, among our Salvadoran brothers, the happiness of peace.

I would also like to tell you that the signing of the peace accords does not represent the end of our work. Instead, it is the beginning of a process that all Salvadorans must carry out because, from now on, both the government and the people must achieve reconciliation, work for the reconstruction of our society, and recover our homeland's moral and spiritual values.

When we faced a challenge, far from being intimidated, we always held our heads up high and said: We will work and honor our commitments. With the support of all of you we will consolidate peace in El Salvador. We will ensure that well-being and happiness will begin in El Salvador, that there will be work for all Salvadorans, and that we are able to go anywhere in our country without fear of violence. With your support we will achieve that. [applause, chanting]

Brothers, we believe that without the support of all of you very little would have been achieved for the sake of our fatherland. If we must congratulate someone on this day of joy, it should be yourselves, all of you, all the Salvadoran people...[applause, chanting] who with your efforts have made peace in our country a reality. [applause, crowd chants: "Cristiani"]

We wish to express our gratitude to the party to which we proudly belong, the National Republican Alliance...[applause, chanting] for the support it gave us in this peace struggle. We wish to say to all the other political parties that now is the time to unite with a single goal and that goal is the well-being and peace of the Salvadoran people. [applause, chanting]

Now is the time for only one flag to fly in our country, the blue and white flag that bears at its center the motto: God, union, and liberty. [applause, chanting] All Salvadorans united, day after day, should thank God for giving us that marvelous blessing called peace, because the Savior of the world is always on our side and our Lady of Peace will never forget us. [applause, chanting]

The word union...[chanting] should mean the union of all Salvadorans in a single effort, with a single heart to achieve what we all want: That great fatherland of El Salvador with a joyful and happy people enjoying well-being, peace, and calm. We should all be united in liberty, consolidating our democratic process to ensure that we never feel the yoke of the tyranny of totalitarianism, but that we always feel free to speak out, to express our ideas, free to do what we wish to do. Those three words on our flag, God, union, and liberty, must henceforth be the guide for all of El Salvador.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic we wish to thank all those who are here for this beautiful greeting. We wish to send a greeting to a group of people, who despite being far from their families and staying awake

night after night in search of peace, achieved just that. I am referring to the government's Dialogue Commission...[applause, chanting] whose representative is among us today, Dr. Oscar Santamaria. [applause, crowd chants: Oscar]

I also want to thank our party for having granted us these moving moments rejoining this heroic and courageous people gathered here tonight.

Let us remember a person who is not with us due to reasons beyond his control, but who is with us in heart and spirit, knowing that the first word of the phrase that is the ARENA members' commitment—peace, progress, and liberty—has become a reality. We have found peace, let us all keep, care for, and nurture it, so that it may never again disappear from our land. Because, with peace, progress will come, and with peace and progress, the Salvadoran people will forever be free.

May God bless you all. Let us enjoy a little of the cheerful music because we have all earned the right to celebrate this day. God bless you.

#### **Cristiani To Meet With Baker on 17 Jan**

PA1701132292 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL  
in Spanish 1219 GMT 17 Jan 92

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State James Baker arrived in San Salvador on 16 January. He will meet with President Alfredo Cristiani on 17 January.

Baker, who attended the signing of the peace agreements between the Salvadoran government and guerrillas in Mexico City, arrived in San Salvador at 2030.

Baker will reiterate to the Salvadoran president the desire of the United States to help in the reconstruction of this nation, where a war of almost 12 years caused 75,000 deaths and economic loss estimated at \$1.8 billion.

Baker will also visit Nicaragua, where he will meet with President Violeta de Chamorro.

#### **FMLN Commander Seeks Amnesty for All Members**

PA1701023892 Mexico City NOTIMEX  
in Spanish 2313 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Mexico City, 16 Jan (NOTIMEX)—On 16 January in Mexico City, Francisco Jovel said that he and Joaquin Villalobos will be the first rebel commanders to join political life in El Salvador following the signing of the peace agreements in Mexico City. Jovel told NOTIMEX that the other members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) General Command will follow when Copaz [National Commission for the Consolidation of Peace] begins its work.

Jovel added that the Copaz meetings will resume in Mexico City on 21 January. He added that the organization, created following the signing of the New York

Agreement on 25 September 1991, will continue to discuss the approval of an overall amnesty. Jovel said that Copaz has until 25 January to present to the Legislative Assembly a draft bill that will allow the reinsertion of the members of the FMLN into the country's social and political life. Jovel said that he believes that the amnesty should include all the FMLN leaders and former fighters and not just members of Copaz.

#### **Radio Farabundo Marti To Seek Legal Status**

*PA1601170792 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2319 GMT  
12 Jan 92*

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Jan (DPA)—Radio Farabundo Marti, one of the two clandestine radio stations operated secretly for 11 years by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, will now seek legal status. One of its first steps is to appoint a correspondent in San Salvador.

A man who only identified himself as "Haroldo," and who is one of the founders of the radio station, on 11 January presented Justo Sierra in a restaurant in the "Pink Zone." Sierra, another founder of the radio station, will be the San Salvador correspondent. He survived many air force bombing attacks on the rebel troops in northern EL Salvador, will be the San Salvador correspondent. He will broadcast political events just as he did from the war front.

"We always broadcast from the mountains in Chalatenango, or Guazapa Hill, or from tunnels dug as trenches," "Haroldo" said when he spoke about his experiences directing Radio Farabundo Marti. It broadcast three 45-minute programs on FM at 0600, 1200, and 1800.

The station's 11th anniversary will be 22 January. When we began, "we had a small mixer, two recorders, two

microphones, and a shortwave transmitter that we adapted from some radio ham equipment," said Justo.

Justo spoke about his experiences during a meeting with the correspondents from foreign press agencies. He admits they were always in danger, particularly during the November 1989 rebel offensive in San Salvador, and there were some times when they thought they would not survive.

For example, I will never forget 10 March 1984, when the Army and Air Force completely burned the area we now call Quemado Hill in Las Vueltas, Chalatenango, some 85 km north of San Salvador, Justo said. He added: "We thought that was the end for us."

At least 18 persons who worked in production, security, and as correspondents for Radio Farabundo Marti were killed, including four youths known as "Marianella," "Evelyn," "Randy," and "Victoria." Radio Farabundo Marti reported on the progress of the guerrilla struggle in the northern, central, and western areas of the country.

"Now we are here in San Salvador to stay, working legally and working for the radio. It will be a different radio, a radio with the participation of the people, who will now have the opportunity to talk about their projects, needs, and opinions," said "Haroldo" and Justo.

The station will continue under the direction of an individual who was identified as "Ricardo." The two men add that "we do not plan to be subsidized, but we are hoping to have advertisements and to struggle for true legislation in the field of radio broadcasting, and not what we have now."

In that manner, and with the support of the New York agreements, the rebels enter a new chapter in Salvadoran history, struggling for true democracy in a legal manner as they did for 11 years on the battlefield.

## Argentina

### Recognition of Croatia, Slovenia Announced

PY1601164492 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS  
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1557 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jan (NA)—Argentina today followed the example of the EC and recognized the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia as free and independent states. The two countries formally declared their independence from the Yugoslav federation on 25 June 1991.

The Argentine Government's decision is based on compliance with "guidelines that the international community usually follows in the recognition of states."

In this respect, a Foreign Ministry communique mentions "respect for a state of law, the guarantee of human rights and the rights of minorities, the inviolability of territorial borders, commitments related to regional and international security, and all other principles contained in the UN Charter and other international instruments."

Regarding the possibility of establishing diplomatic relations with Croatia and Slovenia, the government states "this will be solved opportunely in accordance with the evolution of circumstances and the legal situation of the bilateral commitments that were in force with Yugoslavia."

### Satisfaction Expressed With Salvadoran Agreement

PY1701011292 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS  
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2120 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jan (NA)—The Argentine Government today expressed "its deep satisfaction" at the final peace agreements reached between the Salvadoran Government and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) in Mexico City.

"The Argentine people wish to extend their sincere congratulations to the government and people of El Salvador for this historical event that marks the end of 12 years of civil war," an official communique released by the Argentine Foreign Ministry states.

The Foreign Ministry also reiterates its "gratitude" to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and to Alvaro de Soto, his representative in the peace negotiations, as well as to "the countries which cooperated with the UN secretary general, which made enough efforts to make possible the end of the armed conflict."

The communique also states the Argentine wish that "the agreement to which El Salvador has arrived will project itself into the consolidation of peace and democracy in the region and into an achievement that will mark an irreversible stage of development and prosperity."

### Ambassador to Chile Suspended on Blackmail Charges

PY1701024092 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish  
2055 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Buenos Aires, 16 Jan (TELAM)—The Argentine Foreign Ministry has suspended Argentine Ambassador Oscar Spinoza Melo from his post, because he is accused in Santiago de Chile of alleged scandals. Last November the Foreign Ministry ordered "the opening of an administrative inquest to investigate the facts and determine his responsibility stemming from his conduct."

Through a communique released this afternoon, the Foreign Ministry reported that a preventive suspension was ordered for Spinoza Melo for 30 working days, as of 22 November 1991 [date as received], through Ministry Resolution No. 1644/91.

The Foreign Ministry communique released today states:

"Regarding the situation of Ambassador Oscar Spinoza Melo, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship states:

"1. Through resolution No. 1453/91 of 11 October 1991, the Foreign Ministry ordered an administrative inquest to investigate the facts and determine responsibility stemming from the conduct of the aforementioned civil employee.

"2. Given the serious accusations made against this civil employee, the Foreign Ministry decided it was convenient to suspend him in his post based on Article 46 of the National Foreign Service Law and its regulations decree.

"3. On 22 November 1991, the aforementioned civil employee was suspended preventively for 30 working days through Ministry Resolution No. 1644/91."

Charges were raised against the Argentine ambassador in Chile by Julio Dittborn, former president of the Independent Democratic Union, who said he was a victim of "an indirect sexual blackmail attempt by Spinoza Melo, who thinks I participated in an orgy he organized and in which his wife participated."

In the last few months of 1991, Spinoza Melo was accused by the Chilean media of being the author of blackmailing and extortion, and of demanding bribes to carry out bilateral negotiations, thus prompting an investigation by the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

## Brazil

### Sixth Article of Collor's 'Agenda for Consensus'

PY1501172892 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO  
in Portuguese 10 Jan 92 Section 1 p 3

[Sixth Article by President Fernando Collor in the "Agenda for Consensus" series: "The Role of Culture"]

[Text] In my previous articles I have tried to describe the main characteristics of the social-liberal proposal under which the state would be neither interventionist nor

neglectful. It would refrain from participating in the productive area because this exclusively concerns private citizens, but it would not hesitate to become involved in affairs that are clearly its responsibility.

These are the important points of a modern cultural policy which would also seek to maintain an equidistant point between mechanical state control and orthodox liberalism.

A policy of state control over culture is typical of the dictatorships of the 20th century, turning culture into a branch of the state and into an instrument of totalitarian power.

On the other hand, pure liberalism represents radical noninterventionism, guaranteeing the freedom of expression, which is very important, and treating cultural affairs as it treats the economic area: with laissez-faire. Culture should be financed through private sponsorship.

The dimension of citizenship is absent from both state control and pure liberal systems. In the first case, people are mere objects of a policy adopted without their consent. In the second case, the cultural rights are not expressly recognized or they are of a merely declaratory nature because of the absence of a policy to give them energy and substance.

A cultural policy based in a social-liberal proposal, on the other hand, is based on the concept of cultural citizenship and considers it as part of citizenship in the broadest sense. Contrary to the state control system, it supports in the cultural life the leading position of society with respect to the state. Unlike classic liberalism, it considers civil and political rights as well as social rights and seeks to achieve conditions of effective fulfillment. What are cultural rights? The answer is in the Constitution, which safeguards the right to a cultural heritage, to culture itself, and which permits access to this culture.

The right to a cultural heritage has to do with the country's cultural patrimony. To ignore this right means to institutionalize social amnesia. All citizens can and must insist that the state protects corporeal and incorporeal patrimony, including all the civilizing trends that helped to form the Brazilian culture.

The right to cultural productivity is indispensable for the emergence of independent personalities and creative nations. There is no substitute for the individual in cultural creativity, and the state cannot inhibit the individual through direct or indirect censorship, yet it does have a duty to contribute to the consolidation of the necessary conditions for the free exercise of that right.

In turn, the right to culture has a lot to do with the existing cultural values. It is not enough to create new forms of culture, it is also necessary to enjoy existing aspects of culture. It is a fact that the vast numbers of people have been sidelined due to material poverty and

millions of illiterate people are deprived from exercising that right. In general, these are the product of an inefficient educational system that does not convey to the students the necessary knowledge for them to become aware of the spiritual wealth of Brazil and of humanity.

The law that support culture, which I signed on 23 December 1991, is closely linked to that concept of citizenship. It seeks to reinforce the tools available to the government for use within the framework of cultural rights. The right to use the mind is supported by various mechanisms that promote investment in the cultural sector; the right to productivity acquires concrete material conditions; the right to access to culture is acknowledged through the "contribution toward free access to culture" as one of the program's objectives.

There is no absolute cultural policy. Cultural rights depend on all the others. The right to use the mind and the right to engage in culture will only become fully tangible when growth is resumed. The right to access to culture depends on measures of social promotion in the fields of health, food, and education, which significantly surpass the sphere of a cultural policy. The reverse, however, is also true. Social and economic modernization will be helped through the dissemination of a vigorous culture that will nurture a critical conscious in all Brazilians—without which no democracy is viable—and a sense of responsibility in the acceptance and sharing of the necessary sacrifices—without which there is no conscious citizenship.

This is the social-liberal proposal for culture. It is a social proposal and therefore it rejects the naivete of laissez-faire, which would condemn Brazil's social life to the laws of the market, to an oligarchic take over by an elite. Being a liberal proposal, it therefore vehemently repudiates the two adversaries of the liberal policy as a whole: paternalism, with which the state substitutes the individual; and authoritarianism, which subjects culture to the tutelage of power.

#### **Collor Denies 'Impasse' With Congress**

*PY1601181092 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] According to President Fernando Collor, there is no impasse between the government and Congress.

[Begin recording] Congress is a totally democratic power. It is a democratic institution, and we must preserve not only Congress but all of our institutions to consolidate the country's democratic process. There is no impasse whatsoever. There is only discussion and debate. [end recording]

President Collor added that the decision to extend the period of the extraordinary sessions depends on a consensus between Congress and the government.

**Courts Grant 147-Percent Pension Increase**

*PY1601182492 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] Retirees and pensioners in the states of Sao Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Ceara, Alagoas, Bahia, Espirito Santo, Goias, and Santa Catarina will receive a 147.6-percent increase before the end of the year. As with the retirees and pensioners of Rio de Janeiro State, they were granted this increase by the courts.

[Begin recording] [Reporter Alicia Santiago] Labor Minister Antonio Rogerio Magri is concerned about this decision. He believes that, in light of its refusal to approve the government project, Congress must find a solution to the welfare system problem.

[Magri] Congress must naturally review some of its positions and try to find a solution or there will be no money. We have said that several times. I am tired of saying we do not have money. The National Accounting Office, TCU, is there to solve the problem. It is up to the TCU to determine whether what I am saying is true or false.

[Santiago] Labor Minister Antonio Rogerio Magri and Justice Minister Jarbas Passarinho have been discussing the payment of pensions in these eight states. In the meeting, they also discussed the last details of the list that was released on 15 January in the early evening, explaining welfare system costs. [end recording]

The government will have to spend 300 billion cruzeiros just to pay the pensions of the nearly 2 million retirees and pensioners in Sao Paulo State.

**Government Decree Privatizes Aeronautics Company**

*PY1401204292 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1500 GMT 14 Jan 92*

[Text] The government this morning signed a decree including the Brazilian Aeronautics Company, Embraer, in the privatization program. According to the decree signed at Planalto Palace today, Embraer—the state-owned company responsible for the manufacture of some Brazilian Air Force planes—becomes part of the privatization program begun in 1991. The sale of the state-owned company was defined after many negotiations between the Social and Economic Development Bank and the Aeronautics Ministry. In spite of the privatization, the Armed Forces will continue to receive Embraer planes.

The idea is to sell Embraer within eight months. Despite the company's debts, the government believes Embraer will be attractive to the private sector because its planes are accepted in Europe and the United States.

In addition to Embraer, five other companies will be included in the 1992 privatization agenda [as heard]. The government expects to privatize at least 22 state-owned companies before the end of the year.

The Embraer board relates the company's crisis to the difficulties being experienced in international aviation, because Embraer has been one of the most successful state-owned companies in Brazil. Since the manufacture of the Bandeirantes turboprops in 1968, the company grew until it was included among the largest plane manufacturers worldwide. Until 1991, the company manufactured more than 4,000 planes for almost 40 countries. One of Embraer's successes was the Tucano plane for military training, which was sold even to the hard-to-please British Air Force. The Brasilia turboprop is the plane most used for regional flights in the United States.

In the last few years, the pace for the manufacture of new projects—the CBA-123 turboprop and the AMX jet fighter—has slowed down. The company has orders for 400 new planes, but financial difficulties increased last year. To avoid going bankrupt, the company had to receive money from the federal government and dismiss one-third of its 12,000 employees.

**Other Companies Privatized**

*PY1701000292 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2200 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] President Collor has just signed two decrees including the following companies in the privatization program: Lloyd Brazilian Navigation Company [Companhia de Navegacao Lloyd Brasileiro], National Iron and Steel Company [Companhia Siderurgica Nacional], Sao Paulo Steel Company [Companhia Siderurgica Paulista], Minas Gerais Steel Company [Acominas], and the National Alkali Company [Companhia Nacional de Alkali].

**Police Investigate Money Laundering Case**

*PY1301232692 Brasilia Voz do Brasil Network in Portuguese 2100 GMT 13 Jan 92*

[Text] The Minas Gerais Federal Police Superintendency has pressed charges against dollar exchanger Jaime Hofman, who operated an illegal exchange shop in southern Belo Horizonte. At the shop the police found \$315 million, bill counters, fax machines, and computer diskettes with a list of clients that includes politicians, businessmen, and free-lance professionals.

Police began investigating the case in December when policemen searched the shop during a drug-trafficking investigation. According to acting Federal Police Superintendent (Argilio Monteiro Filho), there are indications that foreign drug traffickers were using the bank account of Hofman's shop for laundering drug-trafficking money. (Monteiro) explained that the exchanger is free because the courts have not yet ordered any further steps in the investigation.

[Begin (Monteiro) recording] Since he was not caught red-handed, he was released. He is believed now to be in Belo Horizonte. Obviously, if police find out that he could hinder the investigations, his temporary arrest could be requested. [end recording]

Belo Horizonte Federal Revenue Superintendent (Geraldo Magela Pinto), who is investigating fiscal evasion in this case, said the illegal flow of dollars may have surpassed \$1 billion.

Federal police have confirmed that the list of Hofman's clients has more than 100 names. Among them are (Walfrido Marisguia), Minas Gerais State education secretary, who owns the Pythagoras school, the biggest local private school with branches in other countries; and federal Deputy Gil Cesar Abreu, who is the former Mines and Energy secretary.

If charges are confirmed, the penalty for this type of crime is two to six years in prison.

#### Daily Publishes Communist Party Manifesto

PY1101030492 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Jan 92 p 6

[Text] Brasilia—The DIARIO OFICIAL DA UNIAO [Official Newspaper of the Union] yesterday published the manifesto, program, and statutes of the Communist Party (PC), the second dissident group of the party created in 1922 by Astrolgildo Pereira. The first dissident group established the PC do B [Communist Party of Brazil] in 1962. The PC emerges willing to "energetically contribute to a deep-rooted change of the Brazilian social and economic situation" and to strive for use of the name Communist Party of Brazil.

The signature of Oscar Niemeyer is the first on the list of founding members. To become a PC member, and individual must: be a Brazilian citizen; be over 16 years of age; and acknowledge the party statutes, accepting participation in the political and social activities necessary to carry out its program. The manifesto states that, ideologically, the party follows Marx, Engels, and Lenin's ideals, taking advantage of the experience acquired by the national and international workers and socialist movement.

Formed by individuals dissatisfied with the modernization of the PCB [Brazilian Communist Party], which will change its name, symbol, and program during a congress scheduled for 25 January, the PC was founded in Rio de Janeiro under the leadership of Ivan Pinheiro, former president of the bankers union. The PC upholds the construction of a new socialist society "where what is harvested is distributed according to the tasks performed by each member, and where the people monitor production and the socialization of culture, arts, and knowledge." At a time when the Soviet Union imports U.S. know-how to create a class of businessmen according to

the capitalist system, the Brazilian PC bases its project "on the working class, workers in rural areas, and on the working youth."

The founders of the PC acknowledge the serious crisis affecting the socialist movement, which, they believe, stems from the failure of the Soviet experience. But they reassert their belief that "new and wiser experiences and movements will appear." Precisely at a time when Brazil is trying to attract foreign capital, the PC has decided to struggle against the "exploitation of Third World countries and the foreign debt problem."

#### Colombia

#### Gaviria Urges Castro To Suspend Exile Sentences

PA1601171892 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Santa Fe de Bogota—Colombian President Cesar Gaviria has urged that Cuban President Fidel Castro suspend the death sentences against the three Cuban exiles who illegally entered Cuba. He insisted they be given a just trial and have a right to defense.

President Gaviria joined other Latin American presidents in asking the Cuban president to grant clemency to the three men who, according to charges against them, entered Cuba from Miami to carry out attacks on economic targets.

#### Minister on Meeting With Venezuela's Perez

PA1701004992 Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Telephone interview with Foreign Minister Nohemi Sanin Posada by unidentified reporters; place not given—live]

[Text] [Reporter] There is great concern and expectation among the Colombian and Venezuelan public accompanying the rise in temperature over the weekend of 11-12 January following a statement by Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. Afterward, President Perez clarified his statement, which somewhat eased the situation, in addition to the communique issued by the Foreign Ministry. Do you think that the impasse, so to speak, has been overcome?

[Sanin] The government views President Perez' most recent statement as highly positive. The significance of his statement, his ratification of Colombian rights in the gulf, is very positive. However, we have not reviewed the entire statement. We will study it with the president once we have it, and discuss it with the advisory commission on 21 January.

[Reporter] What is expected from the meeting of the Advisory Commission on 21 January concerning that subject?

[Sanin] We will study the matter very carefully and discuss other subjects, such as the draft bills to be presented to Congress and ratification of treaties. I believe that the Advisory Commission meeting will be of great interest.

[Reporter] Has the Colombian Government, through the president or you, had any direct contact with President Perez since his 10 January statement in Maracaibo?

[Sanin] The Foreign Ministry has had no contact with President Perez so far. However, we are very pleased to note that the Colombian and Venezuelan people have learned to live in peace despite our differences. Commercial, political, and social relations are absolutely normal. The free trade zone, the agreements on common customs tariffs, life in both countries, reflect the harmony in our relations, which are excellent. We have our differences, which we are trying to resolve through the negotiation commission, and we believe that an agreement will be reached.

[Reporter] It would seem that the subject under discussion is not the port, over which Colombia feels that Venezuela has sovereign rights. The problem lies with the navigation lines that originate from that port, on which a prior agreement must be reached between Colombia and Venezuela. A high-level commission from both countries is discussing five important topics, which include not only delimitation, but also navigation in rivers, hydrographic basins, etc.

[Sanin] Immigration, the definition of borders—the negotiating commission is studying those topics. We have still not reached an agreement on the demarcation of marine and submarine waters, therefore, we still do not have navigation lines in the gulf, which must be urgently defined, to prevent misunderstandings.

[Reporter] That subject is discussed only when a problem arises such as the one that originated with President Perez' statement. Therefore, the public does not have a permanent followup or current information on the status of the negotiations on the border dispute. Could you tell us what has been achieved so far in those negotiations and what will be the next step in the negotiations on marine borders?

[Sanin] The negotiating commission is reviewing and studying various topics, such as hydrographic basins, navigation on international rivers, the immigration problem, the placing of boundary markers, and the delimitation of marine and submarine waters. Naturally, in the international negotiations, all matters that were discussed cannot be disclosed to the public, because instead of three representatives from each country negotiating with the two parties, everyone would give their opinion and it would be impossible to advance in the negotiations.

So far no formula has been reached, but there have been understandings and consultations, and representatives have been meeting frequently. An agreement was

reached between the Colombian and Venezuelan commissions in the sense that any statement concerning the negotiations would be made by the presidents of both commissions after a prior agreement between them. Once an important agreement is reached, Pedro Gomez, the president of the Colombian commission, will advise the public.

[Reporter] Today you will be traveling with the president to the signing of the Salvadoran peace accord, which will take place on 16 January in Mexico City. What can be expected from the meeting that you will have with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez while you are there?

[Sanin] We will analyze what has taken place. There are so many topics that join Colombia and Venezuela. Commercial, political, financial, and economic matters will be analyzed, as well as investments, which are now growing between the two countries. In addition, the speeches by President Perez and the extent of his most recent statements, which are really important and we deem them important, will also be analyzed.

[Reporter] We wish you well. Have a good flight.

[Sanin] Colombia, like every other Latin American country, is very satisfied with the peace agreement that will be signed. It gives us a reason to rejoice.

[Reporter] It is a big step. It is a historic step that can have positive repercussions in the Colombian peace process. Do you not think so?

[Sanin] We know that we can attain peace despite the difficulty of the circumstances. Our process is very different from that of El Salvador, but I am confident, like all Colombians, that we will also attain peace.

#### Roundup of Guerrilla Activities 4-14 Jan

PA1601202292

[Editorial Report] A National Police spokesman reported the CNG [National Guerilla Coordinating Board] has destroyed a bridge between Jagua de Ibirico and Las Palmitas corregimiento. Two guerrillas were killed in Antioquia and Santander Departments during a clash with military troops. (Santa Fe de Bogota EL NUEVO SIGLO in Spanish 4 Jan 92 p 6)

The CNG continues to carry out rebel attacks in Middle Magdalena, Santander Department. An Army for National Liberation [ELN] column attacked a Police substation in El Centro corregimiento, Barrancabermeja. Other guerrillas attacked a convoy of the Nueva Granada anti-aircraft battalion, which was headed for that corregimiento, killing two soldiers and injuring 14 others. The same column blew up a high tension power pylon. Other subversives set fire to a bus in Los Troncos, Piedecuesta. (Santa Fe de Bogota EL NUEVO SIGLO in Spanish 9 Jan 92 pp 1, 6)

A Defense Ministry spokesman reported several incidents on 9 January. Unidentified hired killers murdered Edgar Torres, the 19 April Movement Democratic Alliance candidate to the Assembly of Valle del Cauca Department, in southern Cali. The ELN kidnapped and killed Jose Bernardo Garcia, the registrar of La Victoria, Arauca, apparently for being an informer. Police secret agent Jose Castaneda was killed in Purace, Cauca Department. Two police officers were injured in an attack by alleged guerrillas while escorting a prosecutor in Miraflores, Meta Department. A military patrol was attacked in Chaparral, southern Tolima Department, killing a soldier and injuring another. (Santa Fe de Bogota EL NUEVO SIGLO in Spanish 10 Jan 92 p 7)

The National Defense Ministry reported the ELN on 10 January kidnapped four soldiers traveling in a vehicle in Santander Department and dynamited a stretch of the Cano Limon-Covenas pipeline in Pailitas, Cesar Department, causing a spillage of at least 10,000 barrels of petroleum. (Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 10 Jan 92)

Two soldiers were killed and 14 wounded on 7 January when CNG members ambushed the Nueva Granada battalion in El Centro region, Barrancabermeja, Santander Department. The ELN issued a communique claiming responsibility for the murder of bodyguard Fernando Pinto, on 30 December in San Vicente de Chucuri, Santander Department. The rebels also reported they are holding Rito Antonio Lizarazo, for cooperating with paramilitary groups. (Santa Fe de Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Jan 92 pp 1A, 8A)

Five former ELN members, who kidnapped cattleman Antonio Jose Marquina in Cucuta, Norte de Santander, said they turned to crime because their leaders and government neglected their needs once the group disbanded. (Santa Fe de Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jan 92)

Colombian military spokesmen reported on several rebel attacks carried out on 13 January. ELN rebels attacked a military vehicle near Barrancabermeja, killing three policemen and wounding three. The sources said Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia rebels ambushed a police patrol in Tolima Department, killing three. The military said ELN rebels kidnapped a local television station's cameraman and soundman in Bucaramanga, Santander Department. (Paris AFP in Spanish 2144 GMT 13 Jan 92)

In Santander Department, guerrilla attacks have isolated El Carmen de Chucuri area since 31 December. Peasants have been unable to take their produce to the city or San Vicente de Chucuri because they are afraid of rebel attacks and minefields, which have claimed four lives and maimed many civilians and soldiers. Four bridges were also destroyed in the Yarima area. As a result of recent guerrilla attacks, there is no water service. (Santa Fe de Bogota Inravisión Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jan 92)

## Peru

### Congress Agrees to Second Special Session

PA1601204492 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish  
2158 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] Lima, 15 Jan (NOTIMEX)—The Peruvian Congress agreed on 15 January to call a second special legislative session from 20 January to 3 February to review 126 executive decrees presented to the president and the parliament.

Congress will hold the second special session of 1992, after President Alberto Fujimori called the first special legislative session from 5 to 9 January, to discuss the 1992 budget law.

On that occasion, the government of President Fujimori suffered a serious political setback when the parliament approved the draft budget presented on 14 December and rejected the presidential veto. President Fujimori's reservations about 41 articles in the draft budget heightened the differences between the two government branches, and created a legal impasse in the country by preventing the payment of all public administrative expenses since the beginning of the year.

The confrontation between the executive and legislative branches began with President Fujimori's promulgation of 126 decrees based on special powers parliament granted in June. The political opposition abrogated 10 decrees, the majority of which were related to the peace process, on the basis that the president exceeded his authority.

Among the executive decrees, Fujimori promulgated six laws to reinforce the antisubversive struggle. They were rejected by Congress, which argued that they increased the country's militarization.

Under the circumstances, the legislative branch on 15 January decided to convene in a second special legislative period in order to discuss the decrees, the presidential reservations, and the abrogation of an income tax law.

The summons were signed by President of the Chamber of Deputies Roberto Ramirez del Villar and President of the Senate Felipe Osterling. The latter ruled out the possibility that Congress will insist on modifications to the 1992 budget (of more than \$6 billion), as requested by the Change 90 Movement, during the new period of sessions.

### Blacker Miller Reports on Fujimori Ecuador Trip

PA1701002692 Lima Global de Television  
Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] The Permanent Commission of Congress has received Foreign Minister Augusto Blacker Miller, who reported on the scope and results of President Alberto Fujimori's trip to Ecuador. In his 17-minute speech,

Blacker Miller underscored the importance of the president's proposal about the appointment of a papal expert to conclude the demarcation of the border between Peru and Ecuador. The official stated that the proposal falls within the diplomatic objectives of peace, development, and disarmament.

Blacker Miller reiterated that an expert deals with technical matters, whereas a mediator deals with legal matters, and that falls outside the scope of the Rio Protocol. He also noted that the proposals for development along the border constitute a step forward in the talks between the two countries. Members of the Permanent Commission spoke after the foreign minister's speech. They supported the results of the president's visit as a whole, but differed about some aspects. Deputy Luis Alvarado Contreras, of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, for instance, noted that a meeting with the guarantor countries should not be promoted as long as Ecuador does not provide a positive response to the Peruvian proposal. Deputies Pedro Cateriano, Luis Bustamante Belaunde, Vladimiro Degaso, and others made similar statements.

Deputy Antenor Flores Arauz expressed his full support on behalf of the Popular Christian Party. In general terms, the lawmakers supported the president's visit.

[Begin Blacker recording] I believe that, in general, politicians from different parties supported the Peruvian position, President Fujimori's position, regarding his trip to Ecuador. I can almost state that all of them agree with the technical and legal framework assigned to the proposal presented to our Ecuadorian brothers. For that reason, we are eager to get a response from the Ecuadorian Government to continue with the process of dialogue and access between two brother countries.

I also believe that it is very important to talk more openly and clearly in Peru, because we must give credit where credit is due. President Fujimori made the decision on the formula to offer to Ecuador the possible participation of a technical expert from the Vatican. Analyzing our needs and based on our people's development needs, President Fujimori decided to take the step to visit Ecuador and seek peace. [end recording]

#### Senator Explains Decrease in Terrorist Violence

PA1601213292 Lima Global de Television Network  
in Spanish 0100 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Enrique Bernales, chairman of the Senate Pacification Commission, has told a news conference with foreign journalists that terrorist violence in Peru decreased 30 percent between 1989 and 1991. The decrease is reportedly due to the important role being played by the peasant defense patrols, to the new Army strategy, and to a relative retreat by Shining Path. Bernales also said that 11 years of terrorist violence have cost Peru more than \$20 billion.

[Begin recording] [Bernales] We believe some Shining Path members are being used for political work, which tends to be concentrated primarily in Lima. One has to be careful about distorting our report. If you read just the figures in our report, you will think that Shining Path has reduced its operational ability by 30 percent. That is mathematically correct. You also have to bear in mind the other type of activity, the political work, that Shining Path is carrying out. It includes infiltration into poor neighborhoods, the pressure exerted on people's organizations, and the attempts to control activities such as those providing meals to the people and milk to children. That type of activity in Lima cannot be quantified, but is extremely important and must be kept in mind.

[Reporter] What can be concluded from the terrorist groups' action in 1991?

[Bernales] I think it can be summed up in the following terms: In terms of quantification, there is a drop in violence. In terms of strategy, a review of the strategy seems to indicate that Shining Path is modifying its development somewhat, and is opting for greater political activity. That is becoming evident in Lima.

[Reporter] Would you also give credit to the peasant defense patrols operating in the mountain region?

[Bernales] As for the situation there, the statistics also show that the presence of the peasant defense patrols has been effective in protecting their territories and in part recovering them, but at a high cost to the peasant defense patrols. Fewer peasants were killed in 1991, but more members of the peasant defense patrols have been killed. [end recording]

#### Ecuadoran Minister's Border Proposal Criticized

PA1601151692 Lima Panamericana Television  
Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 15 Jan 92

[Text] While the people and leaders of Peru and Ecuador undertake important efforts for peace in Latin America, Ecuadoran Defense Minister Humberto Jorge Felix Mena has unfortunately been the discordant voice. He has asked Peru to dismantle a military post which, according to him, is located in Ecuador's Amazon territory.

He was referring to the Pachacutec post which, as everyone knows, is located in Peruvian territory in accordance with the demarcation established by the Rio Protocol. Fortunately, General Humberto Jorge Felix Mena's proposal has not been well received, even among his fellow countrymen.

#### Roundup of Tax Collections, Inflation, Loans

PY1601193092

[Editorial Report] According to the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics (INEI), after decreasing for three years, the Peruvian Gross Domestic Product increased by 2.4 percent in 1991. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Jan 92 p A17]

The total of taxes collected in 1991 by the National Superintendency for Tax Administration reached a record \$2.58 billion. Compared to November figures, in December the government collected 20 percent more in general sales taxes. Total taxes collected in December, however, reached \$332 million, which is almost three times the amount collected in December 1990. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Jan 92 p A8]

The INEI has reported that the December inflation rate was 3.7 percent, while the accumulated inflation rate in 1991 totalled 139.2 percent. [Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 Jan 92 p A4]

The Inter-American Development Bank is granting the Peruvian Government a \$210 million loan to be used in repairing and maintaining national roads. The loan is part of a project that will call for a \$300 million investment. [Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Jan 92 p 4]

The ROK will grant the Peruvian Fishing Services Enterprise a \$10 million loan to be paid back in 20 years, with a 5-year grace period. The loan has been under discussion since 1987. [Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 7 Jan 92 p 4]

### Uruguay

#### Government Announces Croatia, Slovenia Recognition

PY1601235092 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2142 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Montevideo, 16 Jan (EFE)—The Foreign Ministry has issued a communique to report that the Uruguayan Government today decided to recognize the Republics of Croatia and Slovenia, with which it will establish diplomatic relations under a condition to be agreed upon soon.

Uruguay decided to recognize them because they complied with the respect for the state of law, and the guarantees for human rights and national minorities.

The communique states that the peaceful solution of the disagreements, compliance with commitments to regional and international security, and the principles established in the UN Charter and under international law are the other requirements to be complied with by Croatia and Slovenia.

#### Turcatti Calls Planned General Strike Unjustified

PY1601130892 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 0900 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Excerpts] While the PIT-CNT [Interunion Workers Assembly—National Convention of Workers] is readying details for the first general strike of the year, Labor Director Daniel Turcatti has called the strike absurd and unjustified.

[Words indistinct] said the strike will begin at 0000 tomorrow, 17 January [passage indistinct]. On 14 January, the PIT-CNT decided to hold the fifth general

strike [words indistinct] with the sole opposition of the Union of Municipal Workers. [passage omitted]

Now listen to the government opinion on the strike. According to Labor Director Daniel Turcatti, the government considers the 24-hour strike to be totally absurd with absolutely no justification. The strike has been called by the PIT-CNT and is scheduled to begin tomorrow. [passage indistinct]

The labor minister told El Espectador that the government has made a tremendous effort to improve the salaries of public employees [words indistinct] at the last meetings held with the PIT-CNT and so, a measure of this type will not achieve or change anything [passage indistinct]. [passage omitted]

#### Roundup of Economic Reports From 3 to 16 Jan

PY1601150292

[Editorial Report] The Uruguayan public sector had a deficit of 245.6 billion new pesos from January to November 1991, which is equivalent to \$124 million. The central government and the state-owned companies had a surplus of \$46.4 million and \$41.9 million, respectively. The Uruguayan Central Bank and the government-managed banks had losses totaling \$184.9 million and \$27.5 million, respectively. (Montevideo BUSQUEDA in Spanish 3 Jan 92 p 22)

The executive branch today promulgated a decree increasing the urban minimum wage, as of 1 January, to 230,000 pesos per month. Daily wages increased to 9,200 pesos. The monthly family allowance per child increased to 18,400 pesos. The minimum wage for rural ranch workers increased to 241,713 pesos. Retirement pensions increased by 21.89 percent, also as of 1 January. Domestic service wages increased to 276,000 pesos in Montevideo and 267,800 pesos in the interior.

In another decree issued today, the Economy Ministry eliminated the import tax on crude sugar for processing in Uruguay, as well as the value-added tax on the import of buses built abroad and meant for Uruguayan transport companies. (Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jan 92)

### Venezuela

#### Perez, Libyan Petroleum Minister Discuss Oil

PA1601155192 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 1550 GMT 16 Jan 92

[Text] Libya's petroleum minister, who is visiting our country, has met with President Carlos Andres Perez to discuss hydrocarbons and other topics of mutual interest. Libyan Petroleum Minister 'Abdallah Salim al-Badri referred to the progress made by his country in

the struggle against terrorism, and to the current situation his country faces regarding the United States, Great Britain, and France for the destruction of two British airplanes some years ago.

The Libyan petroleum minister reported that his country will reduce its crude oil production by 30,000 barrels per day to contribute to the stabilization of oil prices. Libya and Venezuela will maintain joint positions on the marketing and production of crude oil at the next OPEC meeting, Al-Badri concluded.

#### **Minister on Talks With Colombian Counterpart**

*PA1601022892 Caracas Venezolana de Television Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jan 92*

[Text] Division General Fernando Ochoa Antich, the defense minister, has reaffirmed that the Venezuelan Navy maintains an active presence in the gulf, and thus, is not, for the time being, considering taking any measures. The defense minister thus replied to reactions to recent statements by President Carlos Andres Perez. Ochoa added that he is holding talks on the issue with his counterpart from the neighboring country.

[Begin recording] Dr. Rafael Pardo Rueda and I maintain constant and permanent contacts because we believe that our being the defense ministers of Colombia and Venezuela forces us to maintain close links in dealing with all issues that pertain to the military relationship between the two countries, in a very clear and honest way. [end recording]

#### **Student Protests Reported in Five Cities**

*PA1601180692 Paris AFP in Spanish 1700 GMT 16 Jan 92*

[Text] Caracas, 16 Jan (AFP)—According to radio reports, student protests were gaining strength in five Venezuelan cities at noon (1600 GMT) on 16 January. Youths have clashed with the police, leaving several persons injured. In some demonstrations, buses have been set on fire.

In Los Teques, a dormitory community located 30 km south of Caracas, students who were holding a "day of protest" burned two buses. When the police dispersed the demonstration, a policeman was injured when a Molotov cocktail was hurled at his chest. Two pedestrians were also injured.

In Maracay, 60 km west of Caracas, students protested the municipality's nonenforcement of a government decree granting them a preferential bus fare. One bus was set on fire.

Youths protested for the same reason in Barquisimeto, 250 km west of Caracas. They also burned a bus.

In Barinas, 420 km southwest of Caracas, thousands of students from four universities held a peaceful march "for the dignity of universities."

Demanding a higher budget for the universities, groups of students are holding a day of "prayer and fast" in the central Caracas cathedral. The area around the cathedral is being watched by the riot police.

In the last three months of 1991, student demonstrations shook Venezuela nearly every day, leaving 10 dead, including six students.